

With which is incorporated The

1845. "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping

Published every Evening. List."

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4861. 號三十月六年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN STEAMER ALTONA,

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lune, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. Gordon & Gorch, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK :- ANDREW WIND, 138, Nos-

sau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourns and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:-Bran & Black, San Fran-

CHINA: -- Swatow, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow. Hudge & Co. Shanghai. CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Manile, C. HRIMSERN & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAQA.

#### Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK. ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,..... 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-H. Hoppius, Esq. Deputy Chairman-F. D. Sassoon, Esq. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, W. H. FORBES, Esq. Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK. ED. TOBIN, Esq. A. Molver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

EWEN CAMBBON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS .- London and County

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily

On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. ,, 5 per cent. LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Oredits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON.

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation. No. 1, Queen's Road Bast. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA. AUSTRALIA & CHINA. CAPITAL,....£800,000.

RESERVE FUND,.....£110,000 BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF ECOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-KONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business. Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may

be ascertained on application.

For Sale.

PRESENT TEA.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s CUM. SHAW MIXTURE, Season 1877, will be ready for delivery about 1st July. Price, delivered free in any part of the United Kingdom, per 10 catty Bez, \$14; per 8 catty Box, \$8.

Early application is requested. Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been Appointed SOLE, AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs M. B. FOSTER & SONS, (CHIEF AGENTS in ENGLAND for Mesars BASS & Co.,) are prepared to Supply ALE and STOUT of their Bottling at \$8 and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, per Case of 3 doz. quarts, and \$10.50 per have been admitted Partners in our Firm Case of 6 doz. plnts.

The Superior Quality of this BEER is undoubted, and L. C. & Co. confidently recommend it.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

FOR SALE. Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to BIEMBSEN & Co. Honskons, June 22, 1876.

for Sale.

FOR SALE. TIENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry."

TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche. JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES. STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and

SHERRIES. MOULLON & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars. BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNACS. JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1877.

NOW READY.

OHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE for Cargo from CANTON to EUROPE, to be CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., transhipped to this Company's Steamers at A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., Hongkong. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs Lane, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Mesars KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. Mossop, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY. the 9th day of July, 1877, at Moon, on

Board,-The American Barkentine "ROSINA,"

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour of Hongkong, with Two Suits of Working SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS, 1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PRO-VISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, and all her Appurtenances.

The Vessel was Remetalled and Repaired in New York, in December, 1874, and there classed \*A12, for Four Years in American Lloyds. She was again Remetalled and Repaired at MELBOURNE, tion. in November, 1876, at a Cost of about £1,000 and supplied with the New Suit of Sails referred to at a Cost of over £200, and was then certified by the Surveyor to the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association Limited, as being fit to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to any part of the World. She Carries 580 tons of Coals or 800 tons Light Cargo of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of Rice on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast Sailing Vessel, and is in Complete Order

for Sea on the shortest notice. has Four BOW TIMBE PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 32 x 32 inches, and two in the Tween Decks  $40 \times 28$  inches.

For further Particulars and Inventory. apply to the Undersigned. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer

Hongkong, June 18, 1877.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

110 be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Offices of the Marine Department. Manila, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the Spanish War Vessels "BERENGUELA" AND "CIRCE"

(declared by the Government " useless for further service"). Conditions of Sale, Inventory, Form of Tender, and all other Particulars respecting the above, can be obtained at the Offices of this Consulate.

The upset Prices of the Vessels will be Frigate "Berenguela" ... \$20,026.98 Corvette "CIRCE"..... \$ 5,278.27 and no offer will be received which does no

exceed these amounts. A. FARAUDO, Consul for Spain. Hongkong, June 12, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

R. WILBELM CARL ENGEL-BRECHT YON PUSTAU, Junior,

WM PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghat. Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the OUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BUSINESS of the above-named DISPEN. SARY will be carried on by the Underalgned. WM. CRUICKSHANK.

Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876,

Notices of Firms

NOTICE. TIROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. Elwell at Amoy. RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

NOTICE. TITESSES DEACON & Co. are authorized to Receive Applications for TTHE Transfer BOOKS of this Company Freight and to Sign through Bills of Lading

> ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1877.

NOTICE.

TAR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the Business of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices.

and Lloyds Register of Shipping 2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE Post-TIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSUR-ANDE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY. Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

Intimations.

TOWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS. Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr Anyon has been appointed Manager,

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

THOROUGH CORRESPONDEN' and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT. "Activity," care of this Office. Bongkong, May 26, 1877.

NOTIOE.

THE Undersigned regret to inform their Customers, that in consequence of the VERY GREAT ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR, they will be compelled TO RAISE the Price of their First Quality BREAD One Cent per Pound, Commencing from the 1st July, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKEBY Co., Limited. LANE. CRAWFORD & Co, General Managers. DORABJEE NOWROJEE. Hongkong, June 21, 1877.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

THE OFFICES of the FRENCH CON-SULATE have temporarily been RE-MOVED to No. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS. G. BOULOUZE.

Acting Consul.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

HAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Blet August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

> AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

TIAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rais, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, do.

Hongkong, March 25, 1877.

Intimations.

PIANOS, Etc. TUNED AND REPAIRED,

A. HAHN, Care of Mesers Lane, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Messrs Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1877. THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents. Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

NOTIOE.

VIOTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

2ND SPECIAL GENERAL MEET-ING of the above-mentioned CLUB will be Held at the BOAT HOUSE on MON-DAY Next, 25th Instant, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the First Special General Meeting held on the 11th Instant.

DUDLEY C. TRAVERS, Hon. Secty., V. R. C. Hongkong, June 19, 1877.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in London, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co., Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. N and after the 28th of May, Dr. and all Orders addressed to him at 57, STOUT'S Consulting and Operating Praya, or to Mr Fat Jack, at 30, Hing ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of Lung Street, will receive immediate atten- the Hotel DE L'Univers. Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

> DENTAL NOTICE. R. ROGERS has Returned to Hong kong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th.

Office, No. 7, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT.) The Steamship "STATE OF LOUISIANA," D. O. Johnston, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 25th Instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATRESON & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1877. FOR MANILA.

The British Steamer " HOLYROOD," A. MoVicar, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 25th Inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOCEL HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAL The German Steamship "GALATEA R. BEHME, Master, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will recelve immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents S. S. Galatea.

FOR SHANGHAL The German Steamship "ALTONA," Müller, Master, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will receive immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co... Agents, Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship Comdt. ROLLAND, will despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French

H. DU POUEY. Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship

Comdt. Moreau, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe. H. DU POUEY.

Hongkong, June 19, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Barque "FORMOSA," P. HYLAND, Master, will load here for the above Port. and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Barque "CHINAMAN, MACKENZIE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and

will have early despatch.

Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "STRACATHRO," J. T. MILLAR, Master, will load here for the above Port. and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

FOR HONOLULU. The A 1 American Bark G. T. HARRIET N. CARLTON, load here for the above Port,

and will have early despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hougkong, June 1, 1877. FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "ROBERT HENDERSON," GUNN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "HANNAH LAW," ROBERT GREIG, Master, will

load here, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Olipper Ship T. Roberts, Master, will load have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

"HIGHLANDER,"
HUTCHINSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD," HALL, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

FOR NEW YORK. The American Ship The American Burp "FLEETWING,"

Guest, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and/or at Whamboa, and have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

Müller, Master, FROM LONDON vid SINGAPORE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above

Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Goods remaining in store after the 26th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 6 o'clock This Afternoon Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Hongkong, June 19, 1877.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

THE STEAMSHIP AMBOTO, FROM LONDON, PENANG AND

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above (the Hongkong Wharf and Godowns,

Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless notice to the contrary be received before lyl 4 p.m. To-day.

GERMAN STEAMER GALATEA, Böhme, Master, FROM HAMBURG viá SINGAPORE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be ob-

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Instant will be subject to rent. unless notice to the contrary is given

Agents S. S. Galaton. Hongkong, June 22, 1877.

LONDON. TITHIS Vessel having arrived, Consignment of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the

BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM

Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co., Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countered signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU POURY.

Ex Hongly. JOM (in diamond) 18 bags } from Galle, Cinnamon, ...... Hongkong, June 15, 1877.

日三十月五年丑丁 Shipping.

> NOTICE. MARITIMES.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents S. S. Altona.

S. S. GLENOROHY. FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Shangoal and/or Yokohama Cargo will be sent on unless notice to the contrary is received before 10 a.m. To-

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. SINGAPORE.

Steamer are hereby notified, that the Cargo will be landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned Wanchi), whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Goods remaining in store after the 28th

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, June 21, 1877.

Goods remaining in Store after the 29th Optional Cargo will be forwarded on. before 3 o'clock To-day. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. PUSTAU & Co.,



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancons, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London,

ALSO, -Bombay, Madras, Osloutte, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship TEHERAN, Captain Johnson, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, June 19, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, YIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUGHING AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mall Steamer CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the

United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and EUFODO VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Blahi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

France and Germany.

marked to address in full; value of same by each, the remaining third being carried is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake. Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central. RUSSELL & Co , Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1877.

#### Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN COMMECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FIHE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de- per cent. spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 13th July, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghal. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 12th Proximo. PARCEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office nntil 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent, on regular rates. For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.

. (The oldest Overland Paper in Chine.) PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

His Mail Summary is complied from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a reof events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated \_ from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghal, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summery.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage baid 55 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage field \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY Bain, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndhath Street, not later than the evening before the Topins of Advertising, same as in Pally | departure of the English Mall Steamer.

insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Posts of China and Japan, and at Singapore,

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

> NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FREE. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE.

Secretary. Rongkong, November 1, 1871.

> LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL .- Two MILLIONS STEELING.

FIGHE Undersigned are prepared to grant Polyones against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FITHE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at ourrent rates.

to Reserve Fund.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company,

OHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

At New York, Passengers have selection | TOLICIES granted at current rates or of various lines of Steamers to England, I Marine Risks to all parts of the World In accordance with the Company's Articles Freight will be received on board until of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits 4 p.m., 20th June. Parcel Packages are distributed annually to Contributors. will be received at the office until 5 p.m. | whether Shareholders or not, in proportion game day; all Parcel Packages should be to the nett amount of Premia contributed

NOTICE.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents. Honghong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY. **FINE** Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premia. NORTON & Co.,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkons for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 GILMAN & Co.,

Honghong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The Birst. A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Posts of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WIRE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MHE Undereigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Polloies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class sink, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed. HOLLIDAY, WIRE & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed . Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foothow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at ourrent rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Oo. Mongkong, October 14, 1869,

insurances.

NOTICE. LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM

TRANSIT INSURANCE Co. THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT.

Secretary. 137. Leadenhall Street, LONDON.

1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20, Old Bröad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836. OAPITAL, .....£1,000,000 STEBLING. RESERVE FUND,....£ 340,000

TATITH Reference to the foregoing Adverthement THE MARINE INSUR-ANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIver as its AGENT in Hong-

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE,

HE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class. Steamer. A. McIVER,

Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

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LEE Sing, of the Lai Hing Firm. -CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm. Wong Yik Pun, of the Chun Cheong Wing

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--- HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand. Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Intimations.

Now Ready.

"THE OHINA REVIEW No. 5, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half,

Chinese Natural Theology. Notes on Chinese Grammar. Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from page 224.)

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primitives and Key to Shwo-Wan. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. On the Twenty-eight Constellations. Short Notices of New Books and Literary

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The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion. The Shan of the King of Ch'u. Tonio Sol-fa Notation in China. Rats a Delicacy. Domestic Torture.

Æsop's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office. Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

NOW READY.

MENG-SHUI; or The Rudiments of NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures By Dr. E. J. Ettel. Second Edition. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messes Lane. Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum."

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

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For terms, &t., address ME CHUN AYIN,

Manager, China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874

Intimations.

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THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

/IIWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Salgon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent, When the list of Agencies is completed, already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than the point as possible. one agent has been appointed at each. CHUN AYIN,

Manager. Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

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THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL. THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has

been very much extended. The fol-

lowing are some of its Agents:-Macao. - Man Chuen Shop. Canton. -Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street: Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Rwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Tressurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yes

Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwal Houng Shop, Sin Choong, Honam. Swatew.—Sul Cheong Hong; Woh Shun

Loong Hong Amoy,-Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Foothow. -- Mr Yii Ching Cheong, Foo-

thow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Mari-

time Custom. Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messro Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Bang Kee shop.

Ningpo. -- Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime

Hankow .- You Hing Hong. Ohefoo.—Yes Shun Hong. Japan. -Mr Leong Chun Tong, Munici-

pal Office, Yokohama,

Saigon .- Wohang Hong. Ringapore.—Ting Kee Hong | Kwong Foor Sang Hong, Penang. -- Yow Wing Fongs Argus Office.

Calcutta .-- Mow Sing Company. Ban Francisco. Knong Foong Tal Hong. The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gasettes, to circulate the Ohinese Mail in the interior of

Hongroup, March 10, 1874

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

MHE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Bar East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences. Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review

department. Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matit will be published. Agents have been ter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to

> The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong,-Northern Christian Advocats (U.S.)

> Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review :-- "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable: and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Chatoms' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine,

THE CHINESE MAIL. This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-

cluding postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. Tho editorial department is conducted Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and

legal footing. The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, — consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advortisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this description-conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tonein almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every ald that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

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Intimations.

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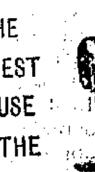
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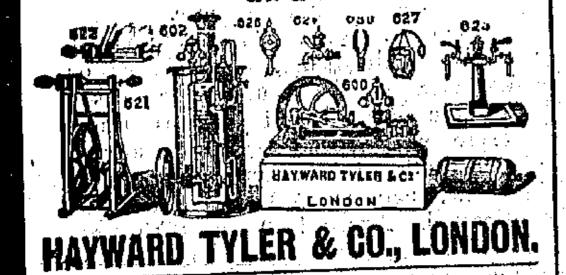


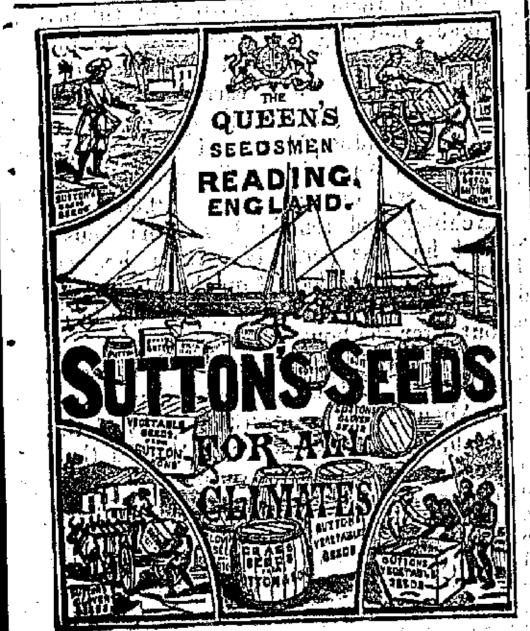
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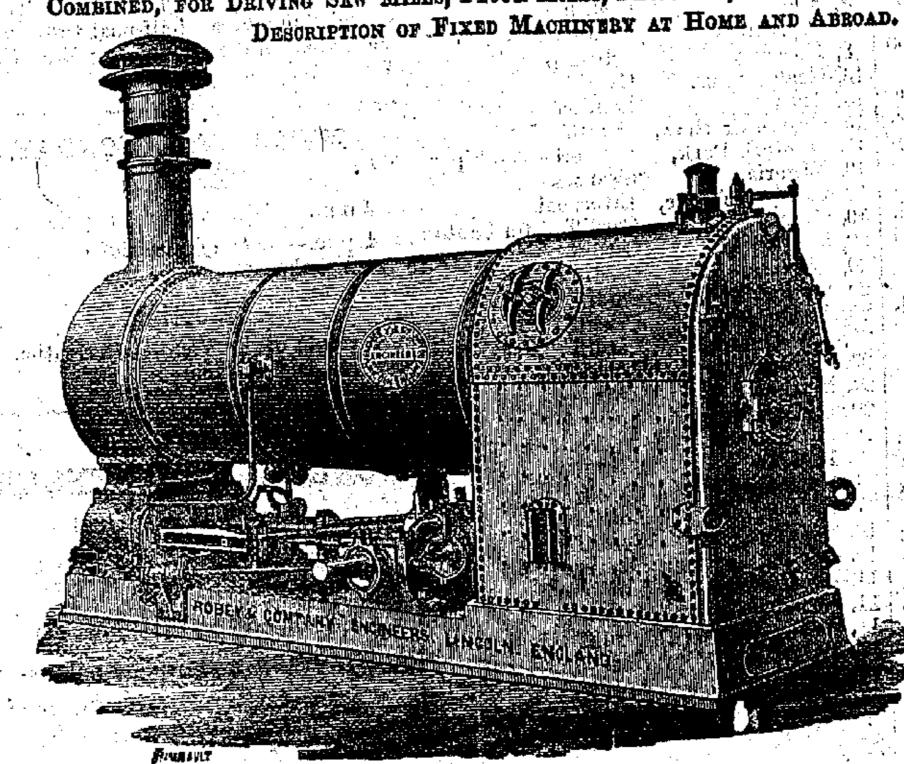
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Intimations.

-and SARCANTHUS; OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-DER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout

the World. J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond-street, London,

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK \_ A White Rose on a Golden Lyre, printed in seven colours.

12may77

and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING "POWDER"

which is quite harmless to Domestic Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The Is. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Sold in Tine and Bottles, by all Drugglats.

### •KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets, A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mile preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL. Medical Hall, Mr. KEATING.

Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876. Dear Sir,-I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale. have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. dars not be without the remedy.-Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER. Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Proprietor-THOMAS KEATING,

REWARD AND CAUTION. -- Whereas I an informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward

will be paid.

CAUTION

# MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported. sumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons. Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

# FAIRBANKS' MADE WITH THE

Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.



SCALES Adapted to the Standard of all Nations, Packed ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT World's Fair, London, World's Fair, New York; World's Fair, Paris, . . . World's Fair, Vienna, World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), World's Fair, Philadephia, FAIRBANKS & Co. NEW YORK

FAIRBANKS & Co. IDNDON, ENG. FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co. BOSTON, MARS. 1w 🐇 31mr77

THE Colonial Pressaupplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, The most effectual remedy will be Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any found to be Datura Tatula

ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

Prepared in all forms, for smoking and Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE,

148, New Bond Street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Mr. Andrew Wind, NEWS AGENT, &c. 4138, MASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, is authorized to respive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Operland China Mail, and China Review.

### Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. DIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct

to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable. RIMMEL'S OLEBRATED LAVEN-DER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE. RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-RIDA WATER.

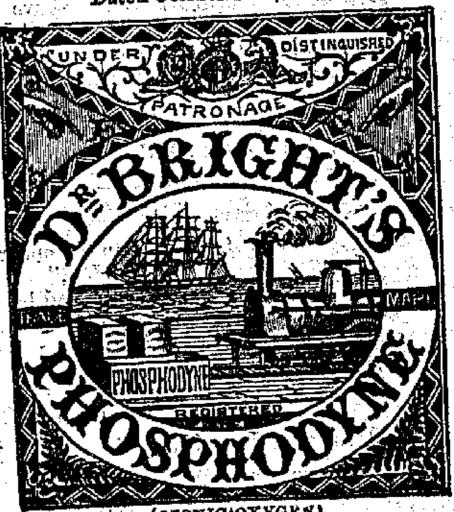
RIMMEU'S JOCKEY OLUB, and other fragrant perfumes. RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLY. CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greating it, nourishes the roots,

and imparts an agreeable coolness to the RIMMEUS PURE WHITE GLYCE. RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HUNEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL. TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes. RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S. AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshea the mouth, and sweetens the Breath. RIMMEUS PHOTOCHROME, for Imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.-All Rimmel's Prehe annexed Trade Mark. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

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The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in repienishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of-Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges. tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression. Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold-on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree. that where for years an emaciated, anxious. cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed. the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular; nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wested, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and singgish disposition which many persons experience in all their

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaconstomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the

organs of nutrition. Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sympa toms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full Directions for Use, in the English.

French, German, Italian and Dutch Lane guages, accompany each Case. Caution. -The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medising should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Photophodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for— Honghong, Messis Watson & Co. Shanghai, , Watson, Clear Watson, Cleave & Co. MORTUN, WATNEY & Co.

107, Southwark Street, London, S.K.

#### Intimations.

#### Not Responsible for Debts.

Teither the Captain, the Azente, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:--

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HIEBONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koch. - Landstein & Co.

Есно, British barque, Captain Tozer.-Arnhold, Karberg & Co. ROBT. HENDERSON, British barque, Capt.

John J. Gunn. - Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. · Brown Brothers, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodell.-P. & O. S. N. Co.

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes.—Douglas Lapraik & Co. VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. sch'ner, Capt. Wm. Wright .- Borneo Co., Limited.

WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese. TAT ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office-Price, \$1 each.

## To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA MAIL Office.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "YESSO,"

Capt. S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports n TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon, nstead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Schooner "PANOLA," LUNT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have the above Port, and will have early despatch

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 28, 1877.

FOR FOOCHOW. The A 1 British Schooner "TRELEVAN FAMILY" will have immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to

TURNER & Co.,

Agente. Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

GERMAN STEAMER BELLONA. Annens, Master, FROM HAMBURG vid SINGAPORE.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed, that their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be ob-

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 80th Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-day. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Friday, 29th Inst. WM. PUSTAU & CO.

Agents, S. S. Bellona. Hongkong, June 28, 1877.

NOTICE. TATR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to

Sign our Firm per Procuration. SANDER & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

THE GIANT CHANG OUTDONE.

LAST APPEARANCE-FOR Four Days Only, FROM THURSDAY. THE 21st INST.

TOW SHAN, the Great CHINESE

GIANT of Modern Times. is now on

EXHIBITION at the HONGKONG HOTEL at All Hours in the Day and Evening. This Glant is well-proportioned, and in regard to size and general appearance beats CHANG hollow. He is a native of Kwang-si, and is only 22 years of age. Such a Giant is not to be often met with and he has had the honour of appearing The French Contract Packet HOOGLY. before His Excellency Pope Hennessy, c.M.c., at Government House. Admission—Fifty Cents. Tickets to be obtained at the Hongkong

Hotel Bas. Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

### SHIPPING. arrivals.

June 22, Sparlan, British stramer. 987.

John Cooper, Saigon June 18, Rice, JAR. DINE, MATHESON & Co. June 22, Bellona, German steamer, 689. B. Ahrens, Hamburg May 3, via ports of call and Singapore June 16, General.

WM. PUSTAU & Co. June 28, Yesso, British steamer, 500, Ashton, Forchow June 20, Amoy 21, and Swatow 22. Conoral. - Douglas Laphaix

June 28, Viscount Marduff, British 8-m. schooner, 298, W. Wright, Newchwang May 26, Beans: - Bokaro Co., Limited.

### DEPARTURES.

June 29, Christoforo Columbo, Ital. corvi., for a Cruise.

- 23, Amazone, for Marsellles, &d. 28. Yungching, for Shanghal. 23, Penedo, for Manila.
- 28. Cheang Hock Blan, for Swatow. 28. A. B. Vidal, for Tientein. 28, Honekeny, for Facebon,

CLEARED. Iris, for Touron. Washi, for Hollow. Diamont, for Foochow. Amboto, for Saigon. Carisbrooke, for Swatow. Da'e, for Bangkok. Mecca, for Salgon. Cap Horn, for Whampos.

Leicester, for Kobe. PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per Yesso, from Coast Ports, Capt. Riddel, I European deck, and 100 Chinese. Per Spartan, from Saigon, 30 Chinese.

DEPARTED. Per Amazone, for Saigon, Revd. Combes, 17, Therese Behn. and 5 Chinese; for Singapore, Mesars 19 Cactus O. Sayle, Fulton, and 3 Chinese; for Marseilles. Mr and Mrs Slegfried and child, 19, Maipu. Messrs Bororoski, Koss, Cabouret, Gut- 27, Gold Bunter, tierez, Carlos, Roberts, Rysk and Anderson. 28, Janet Ferguson, -From Shanghai : for Saigon, Mr Francois | Mar. Goff; for Marseilles, Mr Frank Gilman, and Royd. Pere Fancault. - From Yokohama: for Batavia, Mr Leon Harris; for Suez, Mr Banfather; for Marseilles, Messrs Tekemura, Yamamoto, H. Kawado, Prince

de Takugawa, and Mr N. Okubo. Per Cheang Hock Kian, for Swatow, 500 Chinese.

Per Yungching, for Shanghai, 75 Chinese. Per A. E. Vidal, for Tientsin, 3 Chinese. Per Hongkong, for Foochow, 2 Europeans. TO DEPART.

Per Washi, for Hoihow, Mesers Miqual, 19, Cygnus, Lardier, Mutel (French Missionaries), and Herton, and 30 Chinese. Per Mecca, for Saigon, 30 Chinese.

Per Carrisbrooks, for Swatow, 511 Chl-Per Dale, for Bangkok, 81 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Spartan reports: At 10 p.m. of the 21st, passed a schooner rigged steamer with white funnel and black top bound South.

The British steamer Yesso reports: Light S. and S.S. W. winds and fine weather. In Foochow: -- Strs. Fleurs Castle, Viking, Penguin, Scindia, Europe, Hankwang and Conquest. In Amoy: -Str. Teviot, and H.M.S. Hornet. In Swatow:-

Strs. Tunsin and Norna. The British 3-masted schooner Viscount Macduff reports: South-westerly wind greater part of passage with strong currents | May to N. R., last few days variable.

CARGO.

Per Amasone, for Continent, 124 bales Silk, 890 bales Cocoons, 81 bales Waste Dec. Silk, 14 cases Silks, 250 half chests, 1,000 | 27, Undine, boxes and 500 pkgs. Tea, and 477 pkgs. Feb. Sundries. For London, 187 bales Silk, 81 22, Belted Will. bales Waste Silk, 28 cases Silks, 4,848 half- 28, City of Aberdeen, London chests and 8,691 boxes Tea, and 143 pkgs. Sundries.

#### POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:---

je26 For SAIGON .--Per MECCA, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 24th inst.

> For MANILA .--Per HOLYROOD, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.-Per STATE OF LOUISIANA, at 8.30

p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst. their Goods are being landed and stored at For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOOHOW .-Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, 26, Stratheden, the 23th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.-

The English Contract Packet TEBERAN will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the

30th Inst. The following will be the hours of closing the Malls, do. :-

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 30th Inst. --7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

[10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely. f 11.80 A.M., Letters (but Letters only addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with

11.50 a.M., when the Mail is finally Hengkong, June 20, 1877.

Late Foo of 48 cents extra postage,

MAILS BY THE FRINCE PACENT.

will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 7th July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helens, and Assension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet. The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c. 1000 Friday, 6th July .-

5 r.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Nicht Bux. which remains open all night. Saturday, 7th July.-7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. 11.10 a. H., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Austra-

lia, may be posted on payment of a to. Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES

entirely. Hongkong, June 29, 1877,

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers :--VESSELS TO ARRIVE. AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. Fram. Remarks. Cardiff (Spk'n Jan, 27. New York 4, Benclutha, Morning Prayer, &c. 22, Sophie,

10, C. R. Bishop. London (Falmouth 17 12, Woodhall, Hamburg Cardiff (Brest Feb.23 5, Carrizal, 8. Batavia,

Hamburg 12, Leading Wind. Antwerp Cardiff (Spk'n Feb. 27 Cardiff 19, F. P. Lichfield, Cardiff Cardiff (Spk'n Mar. Glasgow v. S'pore

London 2. Isles of the South, Cardiff Paracoa. Cardiff -. Nimbus. Cardiff Cardiff 4. Salo. London Penrith. Khedive, Antwerp Cardiff . Golden Spur, . Antwerp, London George Croshaw. Cardiff

Sunderland v. S'pore D. McB. Park, Victoria, Swapsea . C. W. Cochrane, Liverpool Cardiff for Canton Springfield, Warrior, Cardin Cardiff

. George, Cardiff 22. Birling (a.), Cardiff 26, May Queen, Cardiff 27. Scindia, London 27. Fortuna (s.) Antwerp 29. Commissary, London

Cardiff Cardiff Sydenham, Kalsow. London St. Elmo. Cardiff Hamburg New York Antwern H. S. Sandford (s.)

Cardiff Hamburg Antwerd 14. Antipodes. Cardiff Penarth Liverpool

Staghound, James Shepherd, London 5. Mikado (s.), London AT CHANGHAL.

London London (Spk'n Mar23

Cardiff 8. Caller Ou. Sir Lancelot London Coldstream, New York London 28, Isle of Erin. Greenock

6. Corea. London 6. Messenger, New York Baracen. New York 0. F. B. Watson. New York Cardiff 19. Strathearn. Sydney Rachel 20, Moses B. Towers, 21. Alfred Hawley, 28. Duke of Abercorn,

Newcastle (N.S.W.) London 23, Oceans, 8, Bellona (s.) Hamburg

5, Abbey Cowper, London

16, Bessie Morris, Swansea 27. Maxima. Swansea AT SWATOW.

28, Ino, Greenock AT CHEFOO.

7. Alcestis, Cardiff (Spk'n Mar. 19 25, Babylon, Newcastle (N.S. W.)

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS. At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal. Glenfalloch. Lotus.

Atholl.

Sailing Vessels. Birchvale. Melbrek. Ferdinand Brumm Kate Carnia Elmstone. Lord of the Isles.

Lorne.

At Liverpool. Achilles (str.) Pilgrim. Lord Macaulay. Peruvian.

At Newcastle (N.S. W.) for H'kong. Crested Wave. Pacort. J. S. Stone. Papillon. At Sydney (for Shanghai).

Black Adder. Serapie.

#### General Memoranda. Tuesday, June 26;-

Noon.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports. Goods per Altona undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, June 27:-Goods per Glenorchy undelivered after this date subject to rent,

THURSDAY, June 28:-Goods per Amboto undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, June 29:-

Lane, Grawford & Co. Goods per Galatea undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 80:-

Noon. - English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. hama and San Francisco. Goods per Bellona undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Monday, July 9:---Noon. - Sale of American barkentine Rosina, on Board.

FRIDAY, July 18 :--Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW RELIGIOUS SERVICES:-

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c. Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, géting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.

Union Church. - Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.-Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 r.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer | murder—namely, Giacomo, an Italian and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m. ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.-Rev.

A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 8 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Paster E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

#### MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

4 p.m,—Holyrood leaves for Manila. 4 p.m.—State of Louisiana leaves Yokohama.

Meeting. Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club at the Boat House.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON & Co.. Family & Dispensing Chemists,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTNR8 Dauggists' Sundries, Nursery Requi-

SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES. MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lamonado, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Samaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.00 p.m.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

WE remarked a few months since that,

unless the terms of service of the four more experienced of our Police inspectors were renewed, the Police Force and the Colony might be deprived of their services at an early date. Acting Chief Inspector Horspool has, we believe, completed his term, and purposes shortly to retire; while Inspectors Grey, Grimes, and Halloran will soon be in a similar position. While we do not say that the services of these officers are indispensable to the existence of the Police Force, it is clear that their departure would be a serious blow to the efficiency of the Corps, boarding house at about 10.30 p.m., and and it might be worthy of consideration went straight to the brothel, I got there whether or not something should be at 1 to 11 p.m., certainly not later. I might done to encourage long-service officers to remain in the Force. The post of Chief Inspector has not been made a permanency, and a certain amount of insecurity seems to hang around it, otherwise it might have been looked to as a reward the boarding house. We found the door for good conduct, efficiency and long service. We understand that a good-conduct medal has been established, which carries with it some pecuniary advantage. Might not some similar inducement be held out to officers (and men, too) who have seen long service in the Colony, and who add to their good conduct and efficiency a local experience which is invaluable to an officer of Police? This, we think, might be done, and it seems at present a highly advisable measure for the consideration of those in authority in this Colony.

Street on the 14th instant, has been ly adduced. The murder was altogether a used. dastardly one, and it is singular that, so far, the perpetration of the deed has not been brought to any person, At 11.45 on the night of the 14th a Chinese const. 8 p.m. -- American Mail leaves for Yokow a Chilian, lying in the road at the junction of Aberdeen and Gage Streets. The constable had passed the same spot at 11.15, and then the body of the man was not lying there. Other evidence went to show that the murder must have been committed at about 11.20. The deceased was stabbed some distance higher up 3 p.m. -- Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. whore he was found, blood having Stoumer leaves for Yokohama and Sam been traced for several wards up the

street, and a Chinese witness having came running down into Gough Street as deposed to absolutely seeing a man, who he thought was drunk, run to the spot and fall down, two other men running in advance of him. The evidence of Dr Wharry was that the man had died from a stab in the heart, caused apparently by a two-edged knife. There was another incised wound just under the right ear, made in a downward, slanting direction, about four inches long, and three-quarters

Two men were taken into custody in

of an inch deep.

and Joseph, an Austrian. Subsequently a third man. Achiney, was taken into custody, but as he, to use the words of the Coroner, appeared to be "clearly out of the case," it is perhaps desirable to chiefly confine ourselves to the evidence inregard to the other two prisoners. Giacomo stated, in substance, that Joseph was a shipmate of his, and they were both discharged from the American vessel, J. D. Peters, on the day previous to the murder. They both stopped at Beltrao's boarding-house. At about 1 past 8 on the evening of the murder he and Joseph, with two other men, Bent and Achiney, went to a woman's house in the same thoroughfare as the boarding-house, Tank Lane. They there met the deceased, stables came to the house, and prisoners who was also staying at Beltrao's house, and they had some drinks together. At 10.25, or about an hour before the murder, they all went to the boarding-house. Arrived there, Joseph, the 2nd prisoner, went out, and shortly afterwards he (Giacomo) the deceased, and Achiney "they had lost Bent by this time") went to a washerman's house, where they got another drink each. They then all left the house, and, if the evidence and the Coroner's remarks are reported rightly, went to the very spot where the murder was committed. The following is the ipsissima verba of Giacomo's statement at this part, and the remainder

of his remarks in his defence :-The deceased and Bent wanted to go to | heard the sounds of running of a forsome other place, and I said "let us go back to the boarding house." I got the accordion from Achiney and followed the deceased and Achiney with it. They walked towards the east, and I followed them. walked on a while and then turned down a ran after them, but fell down when he street, the right hand side of which had got to the corner of Gage Street and some trees, while the left had nothing. They came to a crossing of the street and I asked what they they stopped there. had to do there. The decessed and Achine then told me not to be afraid of being out so late. I went up the same street; I heard some people coming, and I made a noise the two prisoners, as the men I saw with the musical instrument. Achiney and the deceased then disappeared, and I went to the brothel, where I found the 2nd prisoner. I had the accordion with me. It was then 9 minutes past 11 p.m. I looked at my watch. I called out several times "Constantina" before I left, and got no answer. I saw him no more that night. I house. I was tight. Achiney, the two went back by the same way as I came before prisoners and myself then went to the and passed the washerman's. When I left Boarding House (Beltrao's). This was the boarding house with deceased and the 10 o'clock, I was told. We left Rae, two others. I left the 2nd prisoner in the the deceased, at the corner, by himself. boarding house, but he had told me after we had the four bottles that he would go to the brothel, and I knew he would be found

Joseph's, the second prisoner's, statement was that they left the Chinawoman's house, where they had the drinks, for the boarding house at about 10 or 1 past, and on arriving there he (Joseph) went

inside, leaving the others outside, and when he returned they had gone away-I looked into their bunks and found no one there. I then went to see a woman in a brothel whom I had promised to see. The four men whom I left in the street had my concertina. The last I saw of it was in the possession of Achiney. I left the have remained in the house for 2 of an hour or an hour. I fell asleep. The girl woke me up. When I woke up, Giacomo brought me the concertina. He came in shortly after I was wakened up by the girl. We then left together and went straight to shut. I told Giacomo to wait, and that i the woman at No. 8 was not asleep, would not come back, otherwise I would. went and found the door shut. came straight back to the boarding I found Giscomo there. slept in front of the house as we could not get in, and Giacomo put his hand through the bars of the window and drew out a blanket. I took off my coat to cover

my head. Five minutes afterwards Sergeant Ludexia came, and I was not asleep then. The evidence affecting the two men may be summarised as follows Mr George McBain was followed by

three men near the scene of the murder at about 11.80 on the night in question. THE evidence in the apparently motive. They were foreigners, one of them eviless and unprovoked murder in Aberdeen dently speaking Italian, Miss Engracia Pereira, residing near

placed before the public in so many the spot, heard a disturbance in the street homeopathic doses, owing to the enquiry at about 11.80. She saw Mr McBain armaments. having been an extended one, that most being followed by the three men, and people have an exceedingly vague idea she saw the men turn back and go in the as to what has been really proved before direction of the spot where the murder the Coroner. It would be out of place was committed. While the men were for us, under existing circumstances, to following Mr McBain and subsequently offer any comments on the case; but a she heard them make use of such exbrief resums of the evidence may be pressions as "you shall not leave tointeresting, and tend to a clearer under- morrow," and " for God's sake, for Jesus Neen. -General Weekly Sale by Mesers standing of the factothat have been actual- sake." Both Spanish and French were This is what followed-

> The three men then turned back towards Abordeen Street. The man with white shirt and white pants commenced to play a concerting. The three men seemed to be able discovered the body of the deceased, on very good terms. The smallest of the three men spoke French.

The man Joseph was here called upon to say in French "Come here, I have got something to say to you," which he did.

Witness !- I believe the voice is the same that I heard, only what I heard was stoken in a more excited tone. The men turned up to Aberdeen Street; two of them walked together arm-in-arm, and the third one was Absrdeen Street, and had struggled to the sheed of them. This was the man with the white shirt. The two behind called out something in French, but the man walked en. In less than are minuted the two men

far as the gate of Gough Street. Finding it locked, they came back walking, going down Aberdeen Street, passing Messra Gibb, Livingston's premises. When they return. ed from the gate, they had no jackets on, and the one whom I noticed previously speaking French appeared very much excited. My sisters saw the whole occurrence as well as I did. I said to my sisters "the one with the concerting has not returned." The two men in oustody are of the same size as two of the three men I saw last night. The man Joseph looks like the same height as the man who spoke French the first instance, and charged with the

Leong Sing Yow, an inmate of a brothel, stated that the two prisoners came to her house on the night in question at about 10 o'clock, bringing the concerting produced with them and they went away about 11 o'clock, leaving the concertina behind. It remained there until it was taken away by the police. Witness was sure as to the time the men left the concerting in the house.

John A. Holmes, runner to Beltrac's boarding house, deposed that on the night of the murder he locked the house at 11 p.m. as usual. There were then five men absent, namely, the two prisoners, a man named Gracia, another named Harvey, and the deceased. About 1.30 two Sikh Confollowed them in. Neither of the prisoners had any coats on, and the prisoner Joseph had white pants and a white shirt on and carried a blanket under his arm. I am quite sure of this. He (Joseph) seemed to be alarmed and was perspiring. The two prisoners had gone out at about 10.30 p.m. Achiney had remained in the house, and he was perfectly certain he was there when he locked up the place at II o'clock. He could not get either in or out after the house was locked up.

Hu Awah, living at a corner house in Aberdeen and Gage Street, deposed :-"About 11.80 p.m. on the night of the 14th. I heard a cry of "Ayah." I then eigner. I then threw open my window and saw a man running into Gough Street, followed by a second man who ran in the same direction. A third man Aberdeen Street. I did not go down to see the deceased because I thought the man fell from being drunk. In a quarter of an hour, the Police Constable came and blew his whistle. I cannot identify

running that night." Frederick Bent, the seaman who was in company with the deceased and prisoners at the Chinawoman's house shortly before the murder, deposed :-- "We drank the gin in that China-woman's He was drunk. When I went in. Achiney and myself tumbled into our there. That is why I went there to look bunks. I did not recollect anything else. I was too tight. Achiney and the prisoners were sober. I am sure we went into the house together. I did not know what became of the two prisonerswhether they went out or not again after

we had gone in. I was drunk before I Achiney gave evidence to the same

Solomon Rama, a Manila seaman, deposed that he saw both prisoners and the deceased at the washerman's at 10.30 on the night in question. Joseph denied that he was there, but

Rama re-asserted his statement. These are the main facts of the case.

A great deal of other evidence was called, especially in regard to the identification of the prisoners by the colour and shape of their clothes, height etc., and also with a view to test the assertions of Giacomo in regard to Achiney. We wish to offer no opinions on the case because the judicial investigations into the matter are probably not yet terminated. The evidence seems to show that the decestied had no money or anything valuable about him at the time he was murdered.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. [SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Via Southern Route.) THE WAR. London, 22nd June, 1877 The Turks have been defeated at Deli

Baba and compelled to fall back on Erre-Consols are falling in London in consequence of a report that Government intends to ask for additional credit for

# LOCAL AND GENERAL

H. M. S. Modeste went out on a trial trip this morning, and returned to her anchorare this afternoon.

THE Peking, with the outward Mails, is to leave Singapore to-morrow (Sunday) morning, the 24th instant, for this port.

HENRY Holmes, an able seamen belonging to H.M.S. Modests, was tried by Court Martial yesterday on board H.M.S. Victor Emanuel. The charge was drunkenness. breaking into the Captain's wine-room and striking the ship's corporal. The Court found him guilty on all three charges, and he was sentenged to two years' imprison. ment with hard labour, and to be dismissed from Hor Majesty's perviou as an objections

practicthis evening at five o'clock. They took va position on the place of open ground beyond the Pier and endeavoured to mse a connection with a schooner. The fit rocket fell wide of the mark, went within a few feet ther howsprit. After consultation it we decided to put the line on board and o through the manosuvres, but it was therfound that the hauling line was much too hort and so that even if the connection hacbeen made in the regular manner they coud not have proceeded further with the dri. It is as well these defects are discovred before the apparatus is really recired for use; at the same time we think the the members would do well to try a sbrier range, as we may suppose that vssels requiring their help will most kely be aground.

HE usual fortnightly Entertainment will le given at the Temperance Hall on Monlay evening next, commencing at 1-past 8; picking up old papers in the street. Disadmission being free as hitherto. The programme is as follows :-

1-Piano Solo, Overture, "Il Turco in Italia."

3-Song. "Come to the Window, Nellie." 4-Violin Solo, "The Carnival of Venice."

7-Reading, "How he pitied the poor

8-Piano Solo. 9-Song, "My old Kentucky home." 10-Reading. 11---Hornpipe.

12-Song, "The Stage-struck Here."

GIANTS IN THESE DAYS.

Many of our readers both here and at home may remember the great giant Chang, who, having descended upon us from the Northern Provinces of China, proceeded to make a tour of the world, exhibiting here his gigantic bulk and 12-foot bedstead ere he moved onwards to the glories of the Egyptian Hall. It is just possible that giants-like many other monstrosities—may be indigenous to this part of the world, notwithstanding that the average height of the Celestials is considerably under that of most foreign races. The legends, folk-lore and fiction of China would certainly favour this theory, revelling as they do in representations of overgrown figures of men, who, on the ground of sheer strength and enormous size, work their own sweet will upon all around them. In actual life also we ever and anon find the raw ma-, terials for practically illustrating what these pleasantries of the Titans might have been. The real giant of these days, however, is somewhat disappointing. He is a quiet, matterof-fact, unimpassioned, and almost commonlooking overgrown man. He does not carry a spear like a weaver's beam, nor does he perform any of those wonderful feats of shaken out of the subject by the business

notice of "Admission Fifty cents."

to record the advent of another Chinese the drowning of a military Mandarin from Goliath, by name Yow Shan, who is now this district, and confirmation of the almost holding his Court in the largest Hotel here. Yow Shan, by his own account, is twenty- | the narrow gorge in the hills as 31 feet. two years of age, a native of Kwangsi, comes | A Missionary Gentleman and Lady, just of a well-to-do family, and is the large returned from a professional tour in the owner of a small farm. His ancestors have districts S. W. of this City, report the for several generations lived in Kwangsi, but submergence of much of that portion of the the family was originally founded in a vil- country, and their consequent inability to lage called Loong Shan, in the Shuntak gain access to some towns, whose gates district of the Kwangtung Province. To were kept closed to exclude both floods this village the great young man returned and robbery: they, however, found last year, and he is now on a visit to some respectable classes of the people, generally, friends in Hongkong. The story which the | well affected. giant relates by way of explanation or apology for his extraordinary size partakes somewhat of the miraculous-is, in fact, slightly "fishy" in a metaphorically as well as literal sense. He was not, he asserts, unusually big when a child; while his parents and the other members of the Shan family are merely mortals of the most ordinary proportions. Up to the time when Yow attained his seventeenth or eighteenth year, he was a lad in no way remarkable for size or height; but here the fish-story comes in. One day he went to was scaleless, and on sating the same, he months. When he recovered he found that he had made a pretty fair start in growth-was. like Mrs 'Arris, almost "swelling wisibly" and he has made such progress ever since that he now stands & feet 3 inches in height. He said he grew at the rate of about three or four inches a year, and the growth was observed to be invariably most speedy immediately after an attack of illness. The "growing boy," indeed, is still growing, and no one can say where or when he may stop since last year he has added two inches to his stature; and as he is not at present in a very good state of health, it may be prenumed that the growing energy is infull play. As compared with Chang, who was fully developed and in the prime of life, Yow Shan is thin and unsymmetrical, though he may yet develop into a finely-rounded and well-proportioned Titan. He is much longer in the legs than Chang, but he is comparatively weak in the upper part of the body and is not by any means strong in the chest. His head is not much, if any, larger than the usual size, and this he attributes to a very peculiar incident in the flah-story above

THE Hmane Society turned out for rocket | to be killed. Therefore, saith Yow Shan, though his body grows in an extraordinary manner, his head remains as it was—the unfortunate dog having absorbed all the element of growth from that quarter. His feet and hands are enormous, while his arms, though unusually long, are by no means strong in proportion. However much of the giant's autobiography may be admitted as true. Yow Shan certainly presents the appearance of a giant in whom there is much room for improvement; and if, as is a matured and perfect colossus, he will be one of the most remarkable physical developments of the age. That a reasonable amount of pains are being taken to attain this end apparent from the fact that, sickly as he is at present, he daily consumes a bucketful of rice which would tax the digestive powers of several ordinary men.

> Police Intelligence. (Before James Russell, Esq.) June 23, 1877.

MENDICANCY. Chun Asang, a coolie, was arrested by order of Mr MacEuen for begging in The defendant, however, turned out to be no beggar, but was engaged in

The one complained that the soldier struck him with a stick which cut his head, and the other urged that the moneychanger struck him first with an abscus. The defendant was fined \$2. Lieutenant Buckle attended to give the defendant a I good character

AN INCONVENIENT DISPUTE. Yuen Aking, a cook, was charged by Mr Wm. Keller, an employe at the East Point Distillery, under the following circumstances. The complainant stated that yesterday at 8 o'clock the defendant came to him and said he wanted money for "chow." The complainant told him that he had no time, but that he was to get chow and that he would pay him to day. A friend of Mr Keller's tiffined with him, and they together paid \$42 for everything connected withi" chow." He had paid the defendant \$31 already for the month. home last night at 6.80, he saw the knives and forks but no dinner, and the boy told him that the cook had gone away. went to the kitchen and found everything was cleaned away. This morning the complainant went to No. 1 Station and made a report. He had no dinner last night, and no breakfast this morning. The pots and pans in the kitchen belonged to the com-

The defendant said he agreed with the compradore to supply the "chow" for \$42 and had received \$31 on account. On the 22nd he told the compradore that he had no money to "buy chow," and was told "never mind the chow." Remanded till the 25th, personal bail being accepted in

### Canton.

11 p.m. 22nd June, 18 7. Referring to note of last evening, atmospressor, as of old. The romance is all observing changes during the immediate fature or until the S. W. monsoon recurs.

Further particulars of the calamity at This being so, it may interest our readers | Leen Chow are transpiring here; including incredible rise of the water of the river at

### Swatow.

Amoy, Swatow for Shanghai; 19, Sea Gull for Sea; 20, Chefoo for Shanghai, and Namea for Hongkong.

Vessels in Harbour.—Steamer: Sea Gull. Sailing: Alice Mary, Mary Blair, Lulu, Froblich, Condor, Tekli, Princess Beraphi, and Esperance Men-of-war : H.I.C.M.S. Chento, Ling Feng, and H.M.S. Nassau.

We learn that a proplamation of which the following is a translation has been extensively circulated in the neighbourhood of Takow and in South Formosa gene-

PROCLAMATION BY THE TACTAL OF FORMOSA WITH REFERENCE TO THE INTRODUC-TION OF TELEGRAPHS INTO THE IS-LAND.

roads, the transmission of news continues Alls, which was most obligingly explained nevertheless to lack the quality of rapidity. to us by a half-tipsy reveller at the bar who to spread ourselves out. Our captain, too, Having had the honour to learn that sance fold us he was a native of the place. tion has been given by the Throne to a proposal by Governor Ting for the formation of telegraphs in Formosa, the entire all, the doctor heals us all, and the lawyer saying that scheme of which is to be carried into effect by the Chinese authorities themselves alone | the Five Alls, and I should be much pleased, -(and even the mechanics to be employed | Sir, to join my friend Bill here in drinking are to be Chinese subjects)—the Taotai has your very good health." No bread, no probable, he succeed in growing himself into despatched officers to survey a route be- cheese, no beer, satisfied the craving stomach tween the Prefectural City and Takow, at this Half-way House, separated by tenbetween which will be the first line. This thousand miles of sea and sky from that; will be continued to other places, and sec- neither found we here any uproarious Bactions will be put up in the future as chanalian to amuse us with his dranken wit. required. As intelligence of importance will be transmittable in a few seconds, and rice and fat pork and sweet potatoes, most as mercantile men who may wish to com- of them finishing up with a whiff of the municate news will also be able to send invigorating opium-pipe. We walked messages along the wire from such places shead, vainly hoping to escape the little and at such times as they may please, both officials and people will, it is presumed, be But the people would not hear of it; they benefited.

Knowing, however, that things that one is not accustomed to are apt to cause suspicion to spring into existence, the Taotai hidden by a large tree and partly by our now issues this proclamation, with the own umbrella, we managed to bolt three contents of which he expects the entire hard-boiled eggs, a piece of seed-cake, and military and civilian population under his half a tumbler of sherry. On we went charge to make themselves acquainted. Be again, up hill and down dale, but always it now known to you that the scheme for along an excellent road which left nothing t the formation of telegraphs between the desire. Houses became more numerous and north and south of Formosa has already of more extensive proportions. They were received the Imperial sanction; that it is all built in fhe form of a square with a small to be entirely in the hands of the local courtyard in the middle, but not a single win-H. M. 28th Regiment, was charged by Chinese officials; that it will not have the dow or opening of any kind in the outer walls the quarrel arose from a dispute as to pay. security of the telegraphs, will wantonly 6-Song, "Be kind to Mother when I'm ment. The complainant claimed that the obstruct them, or will secretly steal the defendant had not paid enough, while the materials, will assuredly, when discovered, defendant asserted that he had paid too be at once arrested and punished. Not the slightest forbearance will be extended them. Give heed hereto! Very important! A special proclamation 23rd May, 1877.

#### FROM SWATOW TO CANTON.

found ourselves for some miles moving in a

we were steering our course. In some places

recent drought had reduced the actual flow of water to its narrowest limits. However at one point in the valley we had to cross a long wooden bridge, without railing like the generality of Chinese bridges, and in the middle about fifty feet from the ground. We at first thought of dismounting from the chair and finding our own way across, but | the bridge was six planks (about a foot each) in width, and did not seem at all formidable at the shore end. Neither should miles of road which led from Ching-chi to ve. more or less accustomed by this time to the temple we had not seen a solitary one. dizzy heights, have experienced any discomfort even at the highest elevation, had coolies put on a sudden spurt, hurried not a string of coolies carrying large mat through the busy town of Lac-lung, and packages calmly started to meet us from the put us on board a large passenger-boat other end when we were about one-third which was there awaiting our arrival. of the way across. We had seen these first thing we did was to come into violent wretches on the opposite side and had given them credit for sense enough to wait until two inches too low; and this following on our chair had passed the bridge before coming on themselves. Not a bit of it. Chinaman-like they accepted the risk, leaving the issue to fate; and stepped lightly towards us as if it was the merest trifle The next thing we did was to gaze reproachin the world. And it might have been to fully at the beam which had scattered our them. sure-footed mountaineers, and pedestrians to boot. But to us, whose youth thereon a scroll of red paper bearing the knew no steeper or more dangerous climb usual words of welcome:than the kerb-stones of Holborn Hill, and suspended as we were between the shoulders pherical indications are not reassuring; but of two fallible men fifty feet above the dry relieved the oppressed and floored the op- suggest, rather, precantionary vigilance in gravelly bed of a river with nothing but and the bump we had to show on the top of Infinite, which scant allowance we were now | the text. Apropos of the relative height of to reduce by just one half—to us, indeed, Chinese and Europeans, a Chinaman inthe prospect was anything but reassuring. formed us only the other day that his own At such junctures we always fancy that the people were once tall and muscular, but that senses of seeing and hearing—especially the they had sadly deteriorated in the last few suddenly raised the impost 30 per cent. by latter—are very much intensified. The eye hundred years. The giants-in-those-days seems to take in the minutest details, and the theory is of course common to China with cantile world naturally rose in arms and proear to note every rustle that stirs the air. | the rest of the world; unfortunately they | tested against what seemed very like a breach This may or may not be sheer imagination; have no skeletons or armour or gauntlets of of faith. The result was the appointment of at any rate the coolies approached nearer and the heroes of old to show them how utterly the International Commission, at whose renearer in their dread march until we were unfounded that theory is, for though Chinese commendation, notwithstanding the perdown their packages on the bridge, as we for many centuries we cannot believe it has of the company, a return was made to the thought at the moment, to allow us to pass ever lost a position once occupied. The nett tonnage as the basis of taxation. This, them more easily, but really to get a pro- Chinese themselves are never tired of salv- nevertheless, was accompanied by a permislonged view of the outlandish creature in ing the wounds of to-day by a reference to sion to the company to levy a temporary the chair. Our chair-bearers went on with- their glorious Past. We laugh in our sleeve surtax, which, so long as it lasted, gave M. out relaxing their pace. We grazed by the whenever we see them laying on thick first three or four peckages, having about | layers of the unction flattering to their souls. for, and upon this footing the matter has of an inch to the good, the eyes of every We believe that at the brightest epochs of gaping coolie fixed upon us in a strong idio- | Chinese history the standard of moral purity, tic stare, when we saw about two yards intellectual culture, and physical comfort, ahead a package which the careless owner- | was never higher than it is at this moment, had put down cornerwise, and against which is raising it more and more. The laudator The saving to the Peninsular and Oriental our then accurate sense of sight told us temporis acti, otherwise known as the cele- Steam Navigation Company, alone which Charters Effected.—German barque Tekli, tongue-tied: we could have spoken when we that the peaches of his youth were finer than not be less than 6,000% or 7,000% a-year, and 8,000 piculs, to Tientsin, Newchwang and first noticed it, but the recollection flashed | those of his old age, is positively the rule in | the Messageries, Austrian Lloyd, and other back, 52 cents per picul, 32 lay days; German across us that the bearers were Hakkas and China instead of being as he now is with us great Companies will, of course, benefit in barque Condor, 8 600 piculs, if Chefoo to would not understand a word. To speak a rare and almost extinct species. With us proportion. Whether the general public might flurry them, and would certainly no one is fool enough to wish that he had will get any advantage in the way of a to Swatow, 28 cents per picul, 18 lay days. Hurry us; so we decided to go on, lived in the days of King Alfred or under reduction of fares and freights has yet Arrivals.—June 14, Yesso from Hong- revolving even in the short space of two the rule of Good Queen Bess. If he regrets to be seen, but, however this may be, it is kong, Douglas from Coast Ports; 15, Condor | yards the best method of escape, how to at all his existence in the whirl and rush of satisfactory to contemplate the diminished from Chefoo, Fei Hoo (A.I.C.M.S.) from throw ourselves over the side of the chair as the nineteenth century, it is because he rates payable in future to the gigantic Hongkong, Sea Gull from wreck of Japan | the chair itself was going over the side of looks ahead one or two hundred years even | monopoly which, while it has facilitated the 16, Chefoo from Shangbai; 18, Lulu from the bridge, what to clutch at, and similar to a further development of the resources of Commerce of the world, has at the same Chefoo; 19, Sea Gull from Sea, Fröhlich, desperate particulars. Meanwhile, our time man and a final settlement of several un- time pressed with much severity upon the from Kelung, Mary Blair from Newchwang; was at hand. The chair, as we had fore- decided, though hardly doubtful, questions Shipping Interest. The soreness with which 20, Ling Fong (H. I.C. M.S.) from Hongkong, seen, struck—to our ears, crashed like of the day. All this time the evening has the subject is regarded by Shipowners arises Namoa from Coast Ports, and Esperance | thunder-against the corner of the misplaced | been ebbing fast away. We have given up | not so much from a consciousness that they Departures. - June 14, Hernet (H.M.S.) to the other, and the coolies were stopped devote ourselves to settling down. The boat was scaleless, and on sating the same, he became violently ill and remained so for two months. When he recovered he found that he for Hongkong; 15, Yesso for Coast Ports, not yield an inch. We experienced a violent A partition in the middle leaves ample space of the package was heavy and did is so large that it carries us, servants and all. It must be borne in mind that the alteration not yield an inch. We experienced a violent A partition in the middle leaves ample space of the package was heavy and did is so large that it carries us, servants and all. It must be borne in mind that the alteration in the middle leaves ample space. Hongkong; 18, Fei Hoo ( .1.0.M S.) for had little or no control, probably because with an imaginary line of demarcation was touched upon by the Commission, which

we crossed the bridge in safety. and that the practice will some day become Beneral in the empire; for it is infinitely more humans than the northern system of and we determined at once to put the prace tying the wretched animal's four feet to tical value of this saying to what we imagether and carrying it on a pole with its gined would be a crucial test. Need we back downwards. Shortly after this we relate the issue of our scheme? Need we reached the Half-way House, where the inform the reader that with the aid of one chair-coolies are in the habit of taking their shining, ringing, life-inspiring Mexican midday meal. It reminded us of another dollar, the gods were moved; and that there, Half-way House where we had once refresh. in the very Presence-chamber of the Empress by a dog. The poor dog's head at once be- necessary windings of great length, the ad ourselves with bread and cheese and mild of the fix, were our parbarian ablations the so end month for the dos pro domination of intelligence poedered in while beging thiough the poential court at the president of the property of the president of the preside

able to interruption; and, although courier ty of Buckinghamshire. That establishment stations have been established along the was called by the singular name of the Five see," said he, "the king governs all, the soldier fights for all, the parson prays for cheate us all. And so they calls this house The coolies settled themselves down to their crowd and take a quiet lunch in peace. determined to interview us, and closely lowed at our heels. Finally we scrambled up a steep piece of rock, and there, partly

Lam Ahip, a money-changer at Queen's slightest prejudicial effect on the people, except one entrance protected always by a families, and scattered household gods. Another strange phenomenon here presented itself for solution—a suddenly and largely increased percentage of beggars. Ever on the watch to discover the real standard of material prosperity now enjoyed by the people of China, we had kept a careful account of the beggars seen with our own eyes between Swatow and the furthest point we had reached by water, namely Chien-chi, including our visit to the city of Kia-ving Chou. So far the number had amounted to The people of Kia-ying Chou valley of paddy-fields and mud cottages and its vicinity appeared indeed to be miserably poor; but poverty and starvation alongside a tributary of the river for which are not synonyms, and what we saw of the city supplied us only with a single example of the "rice-seeker" (t'ao-fan-teih). It was after passing the temple of Han Wen-kung, situated, by the way, exactly on the boundary line between the districts of Ch'ang-lê and Lung-oh'uen, that we were startled from a dream of full stomachs by an endless that in the last twelve miles of our journey we met one beggar to every hundred yards; and yet throughout the eleven or twelve It was still a problem to us when the chaircollision with the roof which was just about the fatiguing land journey just accomplished, reduced us to a state of limpness that could Exshaw's is the best-glass of soda-water. few remaining ideas, when lo! we beheld

Tai-t'ow këen-hsi. Joy when you raise your head, temporarily relieved by seeing them put civilisation may have remained stationary sistent opposition of the autocratic president and that every day which dawns upon China we must inevitably bump. We were not brated character in Gil Blas who insisted pays 160,000l in Canal Dues annually, will package. The chair shivered from one end all chance of leaving till the morning, and have been overcharged, as from the highrush of blood to the head, over which we at our end for a sitting-room and bed-room in the tariff was not the only question that the issue was so absolutely in the hands of between. Beyond these, and fenced off by also expressly provided for the mode in others. However, the coolies steadied them - a sliding door, is the family oratory with a which the tonnage was to be ascertained and Chinese Insurance Co., \$240 selves without any apparent effort; the fiend small eltar in it on which already smoke established by a document known as the Vangtage Ins. Association, Tla. 710 whose carelessness had caused us so many various offerings of pork and vegetables by Board of Trade certificate, and which was to seconds of unutterable discomfort straighten- the dim light of three tiny red candles. A be conclusive upon the point. The coned his package to a line with the others, and horrid thought, arises within us, simulated clustons of the Commission were adopted by taneously with a common and well-known the Ottoman Government; but, nevertheless, As a relief to the above scene we forth. Chinese proverb. We plan a sacrilege of although the Owners of vessels using the with met two men carrying a pig in a bame the deepest dye, and the proverb guides us Canal went to the trouble and expense of boo cage shaped like a sausage. The pig's to our prey. We want a bath-room; and providing themselves with this certificate, four legs hung down through the large that sacred chamber, some of so many heart- the company persisted in re-measuring meshes of the cage, and the expression on felt invocations and vows of incense for the cage, and in levying the Dues in

> "Money can move the gods," Ch'len lang t'ung shen

3rd.—We now found ourselves much more comfortable that we had hitherto been. boat did not rock about, and we were able we should have been tempted to call him an honest-looking man but for the caustic

"Honesty is another name for imbecility." Lao shih shih wu yung pieh ming and such is truly the case in China. smart, clever servant invariably makes a thing out of the master he serves The open-faced, simple-minded who blushingly limits his commission to five or at most ten per cent, can never be broken of handing round spinach with oyster patties and calling his mistress "Sir." We must take the long with the short-I chang ; tuan, some prefer the one type, some the other. But we are fast gliding past Lung chou without paying proper attention to its pagodas and a particularly quiet and peaceful-looking temple on the river bank. scenery is pretty, though not equal to what we have seen already. The river widens. Every now and then we stick on a mudbank and wish it would deepen. But the current is in our favour: we have no longer to contest every foot of the way, and pleasant to be quit of the shricks of struggling boatmen. So we give up the day to the uninterrupted luxury of-thought.

4th.—Which reminds us that a Chinaman placed in the same position as ourselves would infallibly have spent his leisure hours in sleep, in spite of the Confucian fulmen is labour lost' - Hsio erh puh sze tséh wang -warning his countrymen that they must not only continue to acquire knowledge but digest and arrange the knowledge they have already acquired. But we owe, and offer, to our readers a very ample apology for presuming to quote from the profane pages of this benighted old pagan. -Shanghai Courier.

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

ALEXANDRIA, April 30. As already announced by telegraph, the long promised modification of the Suez Canal Dues has at last become a reality, and since the 15th inst.. vessels pay, in addition to the 10f a ton, a surtax of only 21f in lieu of the 3f a ton formerly, exacted. There is on the basis fixed by the International rise to some interesting questions of Inter-Commission at Constantinople in 1874, this | national Law. reduction ought strictly speaking to have been made some time since, when the traffic Said being established, as is quite within first reached the prescribed limit of 2,100,000 | the bounds of possibility, it is difficult to tons. As, however, this arrangement was see what remedy beyond that of diplomatic modified by the convention entered into by remonstrance the other Powers would have. Colonel Stokes, it is too late to insist upon | The Canal is necessarily a portion of the its strict fulfilment; and Shipowners must territory of the Ottoman Empire, and, as accept with cheerfulness the small instalment of instice now meted out to them.

been changed since the opening of the Canal. hostile Power being so suicidal as to inter-Originally fixed, and for upwards of two fere with the working of the Canal, except years levied, at the rate of 10f the nett ton for strategic purposes of a temporary nature (tonneau de capacité), the tariff gave a certain | though the Dues to be levied might, perhaps, amount of satisfaction, and vessels were not only be fixed, but appropriated by the built and contracts entered into, on the under- party for the time being in possession. It standing that this was to be the charge for the future. When, therefore, M. de Lesseps England, with her command of the seas, substituting gross for nett tonnage, the Mer- she is now so large a proprietor, to be de Lesseps in effect nearly all that he asked

The present reduction of 50c. though small in itself amounts, it is scarcely necessary to point out, in the case of large Shipowners, to a very considerable sum. Its face was ludicrous in the extreme. This nostrils of the spirit, seems to be marked by accordance with the results of such remay be the usual way of carrying pigs in destiny for our own. The Chinese themselves measurement. This grievance has been the Kuang-tung province. We hope it is, say that casioned ultimately led to the matter being brought before the House of Commons a few days ago. The declaration of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs then made, that the practice would in future be discontinued, however, has not been borne out by the facts, for up to the present mement the Canal Company has continued to disregard the certificates carried by steamers belonging both to the Peninsular and Oriental and the Messegeries Companies, and charged

the Dues as heretofore at their own arbitrary estimate. Another matter upon which the Maritime world feels that it has not been fairly dealt with is the non-restitution by the company of the excess Dues levied between the 1st July, 1872, and the 28th April, 1874. It may be remembered that one of the

first questions taken into consideration by the commission was the legality or otherwise of the method of charging upon the gross tonuage, and that the commission (composed partly of eminent jurists) unanimously decided that it was neither legal nor warranted by the company's concession. This view was subsequently distinctly expressed by the present Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Yet in spite of this the company has steadily refused to repay the amounts thus improperly extorted. From a legal point of view their liability cannot be open to These sums, it should be remarked, were all paid under protest, and the reason why no steps have been taken to enforce the claims is attributable less to any misgiving as to their validity than to the want of a complete tribunal in which to enforce them. This difficulty, however, no longer exists, since the establishment of the new International Tribunals, which, however incapable of dealing with matters relating to the Government, are daily exercising unquestioned jurisdiction over the Canal Company. There is, I am informed, an association of Shipowners formed for the purpose of trying a representative case, which will settle the question once for all; and it only requires against persons who so indulge during the the support of a sufficient number of the day-time. "Rotten wood," said the master, parties interested to bring about a successful "cannot be carved"—Hsiu mu puh k'o tiao result. Should one case be decided against some tobacco at the money-changer's, and and that such persons as, not caring for the own tale; and in the plan of these detached yek—when his attention was called to a the company, and it is hard to see how a melancholy tale of sacked houses, murdered himself more profitably in some other way. refunded will be such as to seriously It is marvellous how Chinamen seem to have affect the financial position of the comacquired a power of sleep. Not only can pany, at all events, for a time. In consithey go straight through the night with dering the position of M. de Lesseps' undergongs and fire-orackers clanging and bang- taking from a monetary point of view, the ing all round them; but at any given obligation imposed on the company by moment in the day they have only to shut Colonel Stoke's convention to spend a million their eyes and they are sound asleep within of france a year for improvements must not two minutes. We do not remember ever to be lost sight of. The most important of the have seen a Chinaman occupied in solid additional works, viz., the enlargement of thought. If not reading, writing, walking, the Harbour of Port Said, is, I believe, in eating, smoking, or chopping wood, he is immediate contemplation, and the occupants quite sure to be enjoying a comfortable nap. of the land to be dredged away received Hence, perhaps, the stately utterance of notices to quit on the 31st of March last. Confucius that "Learning without thought | With reference to the other works, viz., the revetting the banks with stone, the enlargement of the sidings, &c., upon the promise of which the prolongation of the surtax was agreed to—it is to be hoped that a proper supervision will be exercised in the interests of the Shipowners, out of whose pockets the expenses are to be defrayed. Considering the prospects of the Canal generally, it is impossible to speak otherwise than favourably. The receipts in February were 3,162,000f, or half a million more than during the corresponding period of last year; and there is but little doubt that the new fresh water canal uniting Cairo with Ismailia will bring a considerable amount of additional traffic from the interior. At the present moment, however, the political as well as the financial aspect of the Canal promises to become a matter of considerable little or no doubt that, had the tariff rested importance, and it may not unlikely give

> In the event of a Russian blockade of Port such, liable to be seized by an enemy, notwithstanding its having been declared a It may not be inopportune to remark that neutral passage by the Act of Concession. this is the third time that the Dues have There is, indeed, no probability of any is nevertheless difficult to believe that either can or will allow the Canal, in which seriously interfered with.—Standard Corre-

> > Quotations. Hongsong, June 23, 1877. OPIUM,-New Patna, cash....\$565 credit. — Old Patna, cash... 555 New Benares, cash, 540 Old Benares, cash, 550 New Malwa, cash, 575 Allowance Tack, 32 a 64 Old Malwa, cash, 575 credit, 580 Taels. 32 a 44 Allowance QUICKSILVER ... SALTPETRE. ... Exchange. Bank, on demand, ... \*\*\* \*\*\* 3/117 30 days' sight. 6 months' sight, ... Documentary, 6 months' sight .. 4/1 Bombay, demand Rupees, Shanghal, demand, ... ... Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B.,

Shares. Hongkong Bank, 87 % prem. Union Ins. Scointy of Canton, \$750 China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,600 Ohina Fire Ins. Co., \$150 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 221 % die. H.K. O. & M. S. boat Co., 6 a 7 % dia. Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 29 Hongkong Gas Co., \$75 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$62} Ohinese Imperial Loan, £108 Temporature.

Gold Leaf.

English Sovereigns,

Australian Sovereigns, ...

Taken at Mesers Halanner & Co. Promises. Queen's Road.) Hougrome, June 23, 1877. BAROMETER 9 A.M.... 29 890 HERMOMETER-9 A.M.... Do. 4 P.M. ... Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. Do. 1 P.M. 4 P.M. Do. Maximum ... Do. Minimum ever bight

where, however, they get rice and shilling

#### Portfolio.

APART.

Dear heart, I love thee so: I turn my face Again, again, each day Toward thy far-off place ; I even note the way Of clouds, if thitherward they go; I love thee so.

The time, not by my sun I count, but thine; I keep the reckoning By many a precious sign ; I know so well each thing Thou dost; my thought can swift forerun Thy later sun.

Oh, why are we apart? No atom can From atom in the earth Remove, but jars the plan God fashioned in its birth : How dare we break true love's true heart Geing apart?

-H. H. in Atlantic Monthly.

JULIA WEEPING. She by the river sat, and sitting there, She wept, and made it deeper by a tear. -Herrick.

HUMAN LIFE.

Is like a rain-drop hanging on the bough. Amongst ten thousand of its sparkling kindred; The remnants of some passing thunder-shower, Which have their moments, dropping one by one: And which shall soonest lose its perilous hold We cannot guess. **—Johanna** Baillie.

HE that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself for every man hath need of forgiveness .--Lord Herbert.

'Tis still observed, those men most vali That are modest ere they come to war. -Herrick.

PRAISE, of all things, is the most powerful incitement to commendable actions, and animates us in our enterprises. - Bruyère.

THE passions, like heavy bodies down steep hills, once in motion, move themselves, and know no ground but the bottom. -Fuller.

THOSE are often raised into the greatest transports of mirth who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy .-- Addi-

"I neves knew a man," says an old writer. " who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian !" which reminds us of an old lady who thought every calamity that happened to herself a trial, but every one that happened to her friends a judgment,

THE man that hails you Tom or Jack, And proves by thumps upon your back How he esteems your merit. Is such a friend that one had need Be very much his friend indeed To pardon or to bear it. - Cowper.

#### GOOD MANNERS.

Tis a rule of manners to avoid exagger. ation. A lady looses as soon as she admires too easily and too much. In man or woman, the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain to express admiration. A man makes his inferiors his auperiors by heat. Why need you, who are not a gossip, talk as a gossip, and tell eagerly what the neighbours or the journals may? State your opinion without apology. The attitude is the main point. Assure your companion that, come good news or come bad, you remain in good heart and good mind, which is the best news you can possibly communicate.

Self-control is the rule. You have in you there a noisy, sensual savage, which you are to keep down, and turn all his strength to beauty. For example : what a seneschal and detective is laughter! seems to require several generations of education to trains aqueaking or a shouting habit out of man. Sometimes, when in almost all expressions the Choctaw and the slave have been worked out of him, a coarse nature still betrays itself in his contemptible squeals of joy. The great gain is not to shine, not to conquer your companion-then you learn nothing but conceit -but to find a companion who knows what you do not; to tilt with him and be overthrown, horse and foot, with utter destruction of all your logic and learning. There is a defeat that is useful.

Then you can see the real and the countorfoit, and will never accept the counterfeit again. You will adopt the art of war that has defeated you. You will rid to battle horsed on the very logic which you found irresistible. You will accept the fortile truth, instead of the solemn, customary lie. When people some to see us, we foolishly prattle, lest we be inhospitable. But things said for conversation are chalk eggs. Don't say things. What you are stands over you the while, and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say to the contrary.

A lady of my acquaintance said. don't care so much for what they say as do for what makes them say it," The law of the table is beauty-a respect to the common sort of all the guests. Everything is unseasonable which is private to two or three or any portion of the company. Tact never violates for a moment this law : never intrudes the orders of the house, the vices of the absent, or a tariff of expenses, or professional privacies; as we say, we never | behalf of the Owners, Master, and Orew of talk shop" before company. Lovers abstain from careeses, and haters from insults, whilst they sit in one parlor with gines of 80-horse power nominal, against common friends. Would we codify the the Ocean Steamship Company, the Owners laws that should reign in households, and whose daily transgression amnoys and mortifies us, and degrades our household life, we must learn to attern every day with and China, and the National Bank of India, potty carrifices. Good manners are made the owners of certain specie on board the up of potty angrifices,-Ralph Waldy Sarpedon,

### THE BLUE UMBRELLA.

Emerson.

color, is looking up. Strange as it may the morning, on a voyage from Fort Said appear, it has taken mankind over 4,000 to London, was about 85 miles S.W. of years to discover the merits-the true blue. Usbant, when the came into collision with as it were -of the azure ray. This is the another steamer, the Julia David, by which more strange as nature has set him an a hole was made in her port side amidships, example of her love for blue—a blue sky is about 30 feet in length, extending consioverhead -- and three-fourths of the earth's derably below the water-line. The side surface, "the sea, the blue, lone sea," is house on the portaids was entirely displaced. of that color; and, as an example of the two of the boats were disabled, and the sternal fitness of things, the prospect of a steering gear amidahips was amashed. The whole nation looks particularly blue at engine-room was instantly filled with water, for the same reason,

present. Blue eyes denote a peaceful temperament; a blue light ahead signifies that all is safety and serenity (on a railroad); the famous Blue laws were solid, soher and a nose of blue shows a frigidity of temperament that pertains to a dweller in the North, as the poet says to the Laplander: "With blue, cold nose and wrinkled brow-Travelor, whence comest thou?"

And, lastly, a man with a habitual blue cotton umbrella overhead, is certain to be a man of calm, unruffled demeanor, a man whose deportment is as far above censure as his blue umbrella is above his head.

No man with a blue umbrella is ever seen in a hurry. He never figures in a divorce case. He rarely has a lawsuit, and feverish speculation enters not his thoughts His walk and conversation are alike slov and circumspect, and no visionary railroad schemes or joint stock companies emanate from the head on which descends the subdued light of a blue cotton umbrella. The umbrella that is wildly waved after retreating street car is not blue. No respectable blue umbrella serves as a prop to a man who is vainly searching for a keyhole at 2 A.M. It is always the nice, modern silk umbrella that is taken by mistake. It is the silk umbrella that keeps the rain alike from the just and the unjust it is the model umbrella that shields the insurance agent, the lightning-rod man and the sewing machine peddler; and, to sum up the evidence, what this country wants is to return to the honest and trustworthy shade of the blue cotton umbrella. —Detroit Free Press.

DIRECTING LETTERS. The New York postoffice has in its employ a blind clerk named Stone, whose business is to read what to other people is utterly unintelligible, and, what is still more, to write the addresses on envelopes in cases where the sender has forgotten to do it. Every letter that comes into the post-office with a defective or illegible superscription is sent directly to him. receives an average of about 500 daily. reporter of the New York World recently visited Mr Stone at his desk, and saw him performing work that would puzzle many of the keenest-eyed post-office experts. Letters from German peasants whose relatives have | 28 0001 emigrated to this country, often come addressed like the following, but in German

Herr Christian Knoebel, 89 Carroll Strasse,

Nord Amerika Mr Stone pronounced this among the easiest to decipher, as his 21 years' experience caused him to remember what cities contain a Carroll Street. Then, turning to the dictionaries of such cities, he was not long in finding "Herr Christian Knoebel." Another letter was addressed ! Mister Martin Stopfer.

Grabiewel Repler-Kondi, Stadt, New York. "Grabsewel Repler-Kondi" was quickly translated by Mr Stone into Cropsyville,

Rensselser county. The address of another envelope : James Mayer, New York Cin-Co.. Phaet Po.

was as speedily rectified by writing Fayette. Seneca county, in place of "Cin-Co., Phaet

Another directed to "Kiwany, Nord America." was dispatched to Kewanee, Wis. addressed, in German, as follows

H Herr Josef Dwarah Burlinkton at No 58

This was sent without delay to No. 58 Burlington street, Chicago, Illinois. And another that came in the same mail directed to "St. Palminse" was sent to St. Paul,

Italians. who write to their relatives in this country, have the peculiarity of writing on the envelope the name of every place at which their relatives have stopped. One of these was as follows:

> Signor Carmine Bonizo Nevve Yorche, Viches Burg Missi a posta

This was forwarded to Mr Boniza at Vicksburg, Miss. The German who directed his letter to

Friedrich Fritz Nubrisch Schenehill

was corrected by Mr Stone, who sent the letter to Snarke Hill, New Bridge Postoffice, Bergen county, N. J. One of the bright eyed clerks was handed a letter addressed : Mademoizelle.

> Soffie Lemienz King sex Falls

lettre presser. To make the letter all the more "presser," the French writer had put on two stamps, when only one was required. The clerk took the "Post-office Register of the United States and Canada," and, after looking up every name that King sex Falls might stand for, gave it up. The letter was then taken to Mr Stone, who said after a single glance at the address. "That letter goes to Kingsey's Falls, Province o Quebec." The letter had been posted in Messachusetts.

THE "CALDERON" Y. THE "SARPEDON." This was a claim of Salvage brought on the Calderon, a screw steamer of 608 tons gross and 391 tons nett register, with enof the Surpedon, an iron screw steamer of 1,979 gross and 1,556 tons nett register and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia

The facts of the case were, that the Earpedon, with a Crew of 73 hands all to d 15 passengers, and a corgo of tea, general goods, and specie to the amount of 28,000 In the language of commerce, blue, an a on the 4th of Sept., 1870, at 2 o'clock in

and the fires were extinguished ateamer which did the damager passed away without rendering any amiatance, and the Crew and passengers of the Sarredon took to the remaining, four boats and eleared off from the vessel, after firing rockets and blue lights, which were not answered. At daylight, the Calderon, on a voyage from London, to Lisbon, with a cargo of general merchandise, hove in sight when Sarpedon was a helpless wreck, although still affost, with 20 inches of water in the after hold, 10 inches in the fore cross bunker, and in the mainhold, and in spite of all efforts to stop it the water gained on the ship. The Calderon, seeing the Sarpedon's signals of distress, bore down to her, and received the passengers, letters, and eight boxes of specie on board. The Master of the Calderon was then asked to take the Sarpedon in tow, and two hawsers were passed attached for that purpose; but the wind and sea increasing, it was impossible to steer the vessel, which was quite unmanageable, and she ranged alongside the Calderon, so that it became necessary to cut the hawsers in order to prevent a collision. A second attempt was made to take her in tow, and although the wind was blowing strong and the sea running very high, the hawsers were again made fast between the two vessels; but the Sarpedon was now settling down by the stern, and the sea was breaking over her amidships, so that it was impossible to tow her, and she was abandoned at about 2 r.m. 70 miles to the S. W. of Ushant. Eighty-eight persons, including four women and four children, were taken on board the Calderon from the Sarpedon; one of them had a broken leg, and several were suffering from injuries or illness; and were in a pitlable state. The Master of the Calderon was urged to proceed at once to an English port, when he shaped his course for Falmouth, and having arrived at that port in safety at 8 A.M. on the following day the Crew and passengers of the Sarpedon were there landed. The Sarpedon was supposed to have gone down very shortly after the was abandoned; her available boats were not capable of carrying more than 60 persons in safety, and the state of the wind and sea was such at the time she was abandoned that it was impossible for her boats to have lived. The value of the specie salved was

The case was originally heard on the 16th of January upon the merits, the claim then being against the Owners of the specie. After hearing the evidence the Court directed that the Owners of the Sarpedon should be made parties to the suit in order to ascertain their liability to contribute to the Salvage remuneration.

The case now came before the Court on further pleadings, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and Ohina, and National Bank of India, the Owners of the specie, claiming to be indemnified by the Owners of the Sarpedon against any sum of money which they might be adjudged to pay to the Owners of the Calderon for the services they rendered, upon the ground that the necessity for such services was occasioned by the bad navigation of the Sarpedon which caused her to come into collision with the Julia David, whereby the passengers. Crew, and cargo were placed in jeopardy. The defendants also claimed that it was the duty of the Owners of the Sarpedon to pay the plaintiffs for the services rendered.

The defendants, the Owners of the Sarpedon, said, in answer, that the services of the plaintiffs were rendered under an Still another letter from Fatherland was | agreement with the Master of the Sarped n | as Agent for her Owners and for the Owners of the cargo, whereby the Master as such Agent employed the plaintiffs to render Salvage assistance to the Sarpedon and her cargo, her Master, Crew, and passengers, upon the terms that they were to be paid Salvage for their services if and so far as their services should prove successful, and that the Owners of the Sarpedon were not to be liable to pay any Salvage whatever to the plaintiffs in respect of any of the services rendered unless the services so rendered should be successful in saving the Sarpedon or some part thereof, and not on any other terms. Further, the defendants denied the plaintiffs had any Maritime lien on the specie so salved, but such specie and the Owners thereof were alone liable to Salvage in respect of the saving by the plaintiffs of the lives of the Master and Crew. The defendants also denied that the collision with the Julia David occurred through any bad navigation of the Sarpedon.

Mr Cohen, QC., appeared for the Owners of the Sarpedon; Mr Butt, Q.C., with Dr W. Phillimore, for the Owners of the specie; and Mr Clarkson for the Owners of the Calderon.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said: The facts of this very meritorious case of Salvage are admitted, and are not the subject of controversy. It has been agreed, after a great deal of consideration. that the only questions which it is incumbent upon the Court to day to decide arewhat amount of Salvage remuneration shall be paid in consequence of the saving of life and the salving of the specie; and also whether any and what amount of remuneration shall be awarded on the ground of separate engagement ineffectual, but still performed to the atmost of the efforts of the Salvors to the ship herself, considered apart from the specie and lives. It has been agreed that the other question as to the contribution which it is proper should be made by the Owners of the ship to the Owners of the cargo shall stand over until a decision of the Court of Appeal on the merits of the collision with the Julia David specie were saved with risk to the lives of the parties who rendered the services in the mouth of Sept. 1875, about 85 miles off Ushaut. The Spanish vessel that rendered these services to the English vessel was a considerable instrument for the service. She went out of her way considerably, and was under two days steam, to take this English vessel safely into an English port; and it is impossible to describe too highly a service in which there are more ingredients of merit than in this case. I have no doubt that but for the succour the Calderon afforded these 53 lives and 29,000 of specie would have been list and destroyed. I shall make an award of 4.000l as the remuner-

DEBUT OF NAPOLEON THE GREAT. The month of October, 1795, cloomily, darkly and calamitously for Paris. The King, Louis XVI., had been executed his Queen. Marie Antoinette, had followed him to the scaffold; Robespierre and his associates had held the government of France until they, in turn, had given of their blood to swell the dreadful flood their wile fanativism had poured upon the land; and now the National Convention, with Barras for its President, sought to govern the realm with less of anarchy and more of order, looking for the time when they could safel abolish the death penalty. But the ran and rookless Jacobins, with their entire disregard for all things orderly and humane were not crushed out. On the 1st of thi October of 1795, fully 80,000 of them were in arms, sworn to overturn the government of the Convention, and to take the conduct of affairs in their own hands. Paris was divided into sections, like the wards of our American cities, and this giant insurrection was headed by the leaders in these sections In the section called Lepelletier were the most influential of these leaders, and there was the centre, or focus, of the gathering

At length the Convention received intelligence of the movement, and the members were greatly alarmed, as well they might There were at least 30,000 of the insurgents, and they were well and thoroughly armed. The Convention had only skeleton of the National Guard for defence, and that guard numbered not more than 5.000, and not thoroughly organized at that. Not another help could the government call to its aid. While the Convention was yet deliberating on the fearful situation, the tocsin of revolt was sounded in the section of Lepelletier, drums were beat, and armed bodies began to assemble. General Menon ing numbers. They held in utter contempt was sent, at the head of a considerable force to disperse them. He was a kind-hearted sympathetic man, and he attempted to reason with the riotous leaders; and at length when he found they were increasing numbers, and that they were determined to press on, he disgracefully turned and fied.

This was a dark day for the Convention for Paris, for France! What should b It was now known that the insurgent host had increased to 45,000 and that their plans were laid for marching upon the Convention. It meant simply another carnival of blood and horror.

At this time a young man had just arrive in Paris from Toulon. His name Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a General Brigade, and had performed great things the southern seaport. Barras knew him well. had been with him at Toulon, knew just what sort of a man he was.

"We have but 5,000 guardsmen to set against this overwhelming force," said Barras to the Convention: "but there is a man in Paris whose individual presence at the head of our Guard will render them sufficient to the work. We must place General Bonaparte in command of our nationa

But the Convention had great faith Barras, and they insisted that he should sume the command. To this he agreed or condition that Bonaparte should be appoint ed second in command under him.

Napoleon, who had watched narrowly that had been done, and all that was being done, and who had been disgusted by the ignominious retreat of Menon, thus giving the insurgents the first advantage, was sent for to come to the Convention. He came, and was introduced by the President. The members were surprised. Could Barras be in earnest? They beheld in the hero of Toulon a small, slim, pale-faced, beardless youth looking to be not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age. The President explained to him the character of the force and armament they had at hand. asked :

"General Bonaparte, are you willing to undertake, with this, the defence of th Convention?" "Yes!" was the only word spoken in

There was a little hesitation, and then the President asked :

"Are you aware of the magnitude of what vou undertake to do ?' Napoleon raised himself to his full stature and as his eagle eye flashed upon those who

sat near the President, he seemed to have grown to be a giant. They quailed before the burning glance. "I understand perfectly," "and I am in the habit of accomplishing that which I undertake. But one thing i

indispensable—I must have the unlimited command entirely untrammelled by an orders from the Convention." There was no time for debate. The in-

surgents were in arms and already ad vancing. Napoleon's terms were acceded to and he was placed in command. It doubtful if the great captain ever displayed his peculiar quality of genius, skill and courage more emphatically than on this occasion. He showed that the powers of the true battle chief were not to be gained by study; they were born with the man. Moments were precious. As we have already said, the insurgents, to the number of between 40,000 and 50,000, and all armed were organized and in motion. A short distance out from the city were forty pieces of cannon, with their machinery intact and caissons supplied with ammunition. This park of artillery the insurgent leaders had marked, and meant to secure it very soon

They did not need the field pieces quite yet Among Napoleon's officers who served with him and whose quality he knew, was young captain named Joachim Murat, whom he despatched to secure these guns and bring be arrived at. Now, I have already said them into the city. At the head of 800 their power to commit. Of course, there that this is a case of very meritorious picked cavalry, Murat was quickly dashing are good as well as bad masters, and con-Salvage; 88 lives and 28,000/ worth of away at headlong speed, and he arrived at sequently contented and discontented Chithe park just as a band of the Jacobin namen. The last sugar estate I visited was soldiery, sure of the prey, had hitched to about half-an hour's distance (by rail) from some of the limbers. There were no lives Lima. There were 200 Chinamen, though lost there. Murat's charge was like a whirlwind, and the insurgents flew before it double that number. The Chacra, or like chaff. The guns were conveyed safely planter's house, was reached from the to Paris, and by Napoleon taken to the station by a carriage road, and was built Tuileries, and so placed as to sweep with their muzzles every avenue leading to that all important quarter, for in this place the old inhabitants for the burial of their dead. young commander caused to be stored all the arms, ammunition and provisions which his energetic details had found and seized in musketry, the house might be looked upon feel it a duty I owe to you to express my different parts of the city.

ation. After a great deal of consideration, single night of the 4th of October. The precautionary measures are adopted against for the above named Pills, for wind in the I am of opinion, in the circumstances of majority of our readers would gather no a possible rising of the Chinese labourers, stomach, from which I suffered excruciathis case, it would be drawing too fine a information of value from the enumeration stitlough some attribute them to the fear ting pain for a length of time, having tried distinction to make any difference in the of the fortified points and passes. Suffice it of brigands. At a distance of about a nearly every femely prescribed, but with. engagement to save lives and the ship, and to say that the man who had undertaken, hundred yards were the coolies quarters out deriving any benefit at all. After I shall not make any deparate award of with 5,000 men, to overcome 45,000 reckless a large quadrangle, well guarded by high taking two bettles of your valuable pills, I Salvage remuneration for the engagement desperate insurgents, did not sleep. Every and thick walls. Adjoining it was another was quite restored to my usual state of that was ineffectual to save the ship herself. point was looked to and every post manned smaller building, which I ascertained was health. Please give this publicity for the The other question stands over until the under his own eye. And, mind you, he not the lodging of what ere termed free benefit of these who may thus be afflicted. Court of Appeal has arrived at a decision, only planned for conquest but he planned for Chinamen-men picked up in the streets -I am, Sir, yours truly, Hanny Alleass,

and every precaution taken against surprise, and against the coming in of munitions or a day wages. There were eightyof these

assistance to the enemy, were preparing for the onset. They knew that a General Bonaparte, from Toulon, was arranging to oppose them, but they laughed at the idea. Bah! what could he do against the sections of Paris? He could only summon the Convention's guard, and for that insignificant body they cared nothing. They had organized an insurrectionary government; had passed an act outlawing the members of the National Convention, and had established a court, or tribunal of justice, for the trial and punishment of such as should persist in restraining their authority When it came to organize for military movement there were not only Jacobin generals of experience and known courage to lead them, but many officers of the ultra roy-

We have spoken of the National Guard as being true to the Convention, because when they rebelled they ceased to be the national troops. But in reality the bulk of what might be properly termed the National Guard, at least 30,000 of them well officered and thoroughly armed, and led by the veteran General Danican, were with the in-

Napoleon had performed his marvelous work during the night of the 4th of October. The morning of the 5th dawned upon Paris in arms. The glarm bells of the sections were ringing, and from many quarters the long roll was sounding. The insurgents rendezvous, and at an early hour were ready to march. Their first point was the Convention, which they meant to sweep from existence. They laughed to scorn the idea of serious resistance from their overwhelmthe few poor troops which the Legislative Assembly could muster. At length the bugle blast was sounded by Danican' herald, and the tens upon tens of thousands of the insurrectionary soldiers marched, with wild, demoniac shoutings, to the work of blood and devastation, feeling sure of an easy viotory.

In the Convention the members, some in their seats and some gathering at the windows, trembled with alarm. They heard the yells of the infuriate mob and knew their lives were in the issue. Could their youthful general save them?

Napoleon as he stood by the side of a gun near the Tuileries, looked older than he had looked four-and-twenty hours before. Still pale, and calm and stern, he stood, resolved to do or die. "Let them strike the first blow," he said, and then added, in a manner which those who saw and heard never forgot "I will take the responsibility of the second." Ere long the insurgents came in sight, in serried, plunging masses with music sounding and flags flying; came from every

quarter, completely filling the streets and They were eager blocking every avenue. and jubilant, those in the rear trying to get to the front that they might have one shot at the Convention troops, for they did not believe the meagre squad would dere to resist the populace of Paris. On, on they came, until the heaps of the columns were in easy range of Napoleon's guns. On, still further, hooting and howling and clamoring for the blood of the members of the Conven tion, and at length they opened the ball of the morning-with a discharge of musketry.

A discharge of musketry from the insurgents! It was the signal of their doom Instantly every cannon, charged to the fulles capacity with grape and cannister, and commanding every approach, opened simultaneous, well-directed, merciless the well-drilled cannoniers reloading with rapidity, and the captains of the guns coolly correcting the aim-grape and cannistercannister and grape—tearing through the serried masses and cutting down the advancing hosts as grain is cut before the sweeping seythe. It was terrible—it was more than men could endure. Several times, under brave and determined leaders, insurgent battalions made a stand and fought desperately, but Napoleon, like the genius of destruction, seemed ubiquitous. Wherever he was needed there he was sure to be, and under his inspiring guidance batteries of belching cannon were wheeled into position as if by magic; strongholds of the enemy were overcome and whole streets were swept from end to end.

It was terrible while it lasted; but he is truly the most humane who puts the quickest possible stop to bloodshed, even though he has to fight hard to do it.

In little less than two hours from the time of the first discharge of musketry the last gun was fired. The victory was won 5.000 men had vanquished more than 40,000. The insurgents were conquered and reduced, and the Convention took a new lease of power, which it used moderately and with elemency toward the fallen foe, and-France had found her hero.

### THE CHINESE IN PERU.

(Colonial Intelligencer.) We have received from our correspondent in Peru the following interesting letter dated Dec. 5th, 1876 :-

"From what I have seen of the Chinese

since my arrival in this country, it is clear

that so far as they have to do with haciendas or sugar estates. their lot is about exactly the same as that which is attributed to the imported labourers in Queensland. The Government wish to render this as little onerous as possible, but they will never be able to effectually stop the abuses which all overseers - and especially such as stationed in remote districts-have it in the estate could give employment to nearly upon one of those numerous artificial mounds called Huacas, constructed by the Surrounded by a thickish wall, so arranged as to form a battlement, with loopholes for as a perfect little fortress; and such, I necessary his place of refrest, was extested, the police forces them into the hosiendes, will Pills,"-au/19/77,

on the plantation, thus showing tat were In the meantime the insurgent sections planters inclined to pay a reasonale price for the work they demand, Chinama might be induced to enter their service. The hospital was contiguous to the worhouse. and consisted of a long room, with gow of about fifty beds, of course of very pinitive pattern. It was well ventilated and lean, There were only five Chinamen so ick as to require hospital treatment. Onehad a broken leg, and the rest were sufferingfrom fever and ague. The place was in darge of a mulatto, who was also considred sufficient of a medico to superinten the pharmaceutic department and prescrib for the sick. The stock of medicines, and in fact all the arrangements for the rellbeing of the Chinese, were satisfacory. They seemed contented and in exceent bodily condition. I am sorry I do not speak Chinese, or I might have asked sme of them whether they agreed in their employer's statement that, on the expiraton of their five years' service, they wold renew the engagement. In a distant fild I saw the reverse of the medal in an u. fortunate celestial with chains from he waist to the ankles — a picture that naturally distressed me, and suggested gloomy thoughts in connexion with th irresponsibility of overseers. You ar aware that the traffic in these people had entirely ceased, so, thank Heaven, whatever ornelties they are subjected to, they will soon come to an end. I have heard from gathered rapidly, mustering at the appointed so many different and, what is more, trustworthy sources, of the outrages committed on some plantations, that unfortunately there can be no doubt in the matter. On the other hand, you would be surprised to see the way some of these Chinamen are thriving. Many of them originally slaves, are now in possession of thousands of dollars, and many of the best shops in Lima are held by them. There is no doubt that if the cossation of Chinese emigration continues, the country will suffer immensely, for it depends almost wholly for prosperity upon agricultural labourers. The temporary strait might, however, be productive of good by forcing the lazy inhabitants to bestir themselves and work for their bread. The climate is splendid, and such as any European can labour in. It is hot, but by no means unbearably so. If, instead of granting subsidies for the establishment of a line of steamers between Peru and China for the purpose of inducing free immigration from China-a scheme now rapidly developing itself-the Peruvian Government were to turn its serious attention to the three or four hundred thousand aborigines in the vast wastes of the Republic, it might, if not suddenly, at least surely succeed in solving the greatest problem of Peru-the Labour Question. The old Spaniards made the civilization of the natives one of their chief aims. Their descendants have entirely ignored them, except in places where they could compel them to work as slaves. They are separated from all civilizing in. fluences, and no attempt is made to reciaim and render them useful. Missionaries, actuated by sheer love of God, go amongst them, and though they do good, it stands to reason that, without any assistance or even countenance from the Government, their efforts result but in little benefit to the country. I mentioned just now the establishment of a line of steamers. Peruvian Gevernment have issued a decree sanctioning, and subsidizing the project, which has been taken up by Messrs. Olyphant and Co., of Hongkong. The plan, as made public, is a perfectly legitimate one, but it will be the working of it that will need close watching. It is based upon the late treaty between the two Governments, and disclaims all attempt at introducing Chinamen otherwise than in accordance with the letter and spirit of that treaty. The point upon which the condition of the immigrant will turn is that of the payment of the passage money. From the inquiries I have made it appears that this is left for subsequent action, or, in other words, that the immigrant, on his arrival in Peru, will hire himself to an employer until he has redeemed the cost of he passage. Before anything of the kind takes place, the Chinese Government should appoint a trustworthy man in Peru to look after the interests of their countrymen, otherwise the Chinese coolie trade. with all its attendant brutalities, will as. suredly be revived.

"And now as to your inquiry. In years past South Sea Islanders used to be brought to Peru: but the extraordinary mortality amongst them, and the remonstrances of European Governments, put an end to the movement, and it is not likely to be renewed. Of this you may be sure that none of them have been brought to Peru for several years past, and that none of them exist on any guano deposits. I have given my attention to this matter, fully expecting to trace some of those unfortunate natives; but, after visiting most of the guano grounds, I found none, They were all worked by Chinamen. The Chincha Islands have long since been exhausted, and the Spanish flag is not tolerated in Peruvian waters. So whatever natives are abducted, they certainly do not come to Peru." \*

\* In Captain Moresby's work on New Guines a story is told of a Missionary who had occasion to leave his island, containing a population of 400, on a visit to snother island, and who, on his return, found only forty of the inhabitants left, " the balance, as the Yankess would eay, having been kidnapped by a barque under Spanish colours, and probably carried off to the Chinchs Islands to work guano, from which they are probably never likely to be returned." Admiral Erskine's attention was called to this passage by Admiral Sir J. Hope; and in consequence we made inquiries of our correspondent in Peru as to whether any Polynesian labourers had been imported into that country during the last few

STEELS says : "He knows little who will tell his wife all he knows." The rabbit is timid, but no cook can

make it quail. " "BERKELEY, Sept. 1869. - Gentlemen. gratitudo for the great benefit I have de-There is no need that we should give in believe, are the generality of the planters' rived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' detail all that Napoleon did during the residences all over the country. These I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley. and the apportionment will also stand over reverse as well. Had he found retrest of Lime, whose hard int at the hands of .- To the Proprietors of Nonzon's Cand.

#### To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1 D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Possessic from the 1st June

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

OUSE Nos. 8 and 9, Seymour Terrace House No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kidd. "Bisnee Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DÁVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hong kong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

#### POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rate now in force for transmission of corre spondence to all parts of the world Detailed rules affecting the transmis sion of packets, parcels, &c., will b found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices,

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.) In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

-Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Curgent may be paid either as Newspapers or

N.R. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,...... Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:-Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Salgon. and the Philippines, by Private Ship,..... 4 8 2 2 Between the above by Contract Mail,..... 8 8 2 4

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egyp Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica British Guiana, and Bermuda with all French and Spanish Colonies. Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief

countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies) South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries. United Kingdom and Union Countries

served through London :---By any other Registration.

Books and Patterns, Other Union Countries: Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns,

Postage to Non-Union Countries. W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos,

Gold Coast, Liberia, Slerra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands :-Registration,

Books and Patterns, 10 Canada. Vancouver's Island. Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.) and Hawaii (N.R.):-

Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 8

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Ricar Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monta Video. New Granada, Panama, Pataguay. Uruguay, and Venezuela :-

Letters. Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 10 Registration to Honduras, & Bri. 12 Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru !--Letters, Newspapers,

Books and Patterns, 12 Registration, Brazil :--Letters. Registration, Newspapers. Books and Patterns,

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertise-

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every aubsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The aupplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet length, one foot in width, nor one in depth

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimat binding, mounting, or covering of a book &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed whether such binding, &c. be loose of attached; as also rollers in the case prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c. and, in short, whatever is necessary for th safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers,

&c. must not be sent as a separate packet. Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intend ed for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved. or lithographed, -may also be sent

book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a (whether separate or otherwise). unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure scaled or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. this rule be infringed, the entire packet

is charged as a letter. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so

they must again tie up the packet. No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length. 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the

Government offices. When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions. - No packet for Algeria. Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France. Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width,

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable hature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, spart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent estensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrin-Bic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise,

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be) or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles. only,-may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the

nature of the contents. There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread ailk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and apun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission tarough the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives soissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, rasors forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machi nery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France Madeira. Portugal, or by French packet to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must 18 inches in length, width, depth ; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe dc., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters-except those to and through Australia-from 11.16 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON COR RESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA. &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada. the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent :-Letters, per half ounce.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,.... 12 Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Hawsii, Newfoundland, ..... 12 Guatemala, Marquesas Is. Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, ... 12 Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçoa, Grey-town, Guiana, Bonduras,

Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies,..... 12 Hollvia, Chill, Ecuador, Peru, 12 Brazil,...... 12 Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uru-

guay,..... 12 27
Books and Papers. Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 02, ..... 2 Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz ) each Paper, 2 Books, &c , for all other places,

per d oz...... 8 Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves. jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to soll American Stemps at this Office, for the Even if the lotter do not contain any article

convenience of those who may wish to post | of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stampe can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

#### Miscellaneous Notices. Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, \* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton b British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:-1. Not to exceed half an ounce.

double letters are allowed. 2. If from a Soldier or Sallor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

8. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia, The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from

The French Packts for Batavla wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly. It follows that, to forward Correspon-

dence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities: In the S.W. Monsoon. The English Mail The French Mail. In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail. The French Mail. The Post Office is not, by law, responsible

for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission. To guard against such injury all postal

packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag : and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may. however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail. from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The nublic are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either waters or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure. Inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they ate posted are detained for the next despatch.

important, be registered. Most countries to which Hongkong for-

wards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed. 1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be

registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silvermoney, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs 2. This Regulation prohibits the sending

of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows :—

Books and Papers-to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 cz.

.4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all : Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in Ohina and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hougkong and Yokohama, however. either direction, Money-Orders must be

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note. The Postmaster or Agent may postnone

purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps Letters containing Stamps should-Registered, and the Stamps should be

secured from observation. During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be

Money Order Regulations.

sent by way of Galle.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong. Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa,

2 —Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage 3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to

residents at the smaller Ports in this way An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and Goe Crow Shan returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the depar-

tures of the mails. 4.—No order must exceed £10. or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the dayt and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows :-Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2...... 18 cents. £7...... 04 ,, Local Money Orders. 

*50....*30 ., 5 .- Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghal, and Yokohama.

6.-Names must be given in full (expect when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.
7.—No order can be paid till the Payce

have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8 .- If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months. the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received. Made out on a printed form which is supplied

b Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent.

premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, June 22, 1877.

Lete, Paps. Marks, Mrs Alex. 2 1 McKay, G. S. Anson, Henry Middleton, J. T. 1 Armand Single-). Mitchell, W. ton & Co. Assis, Eduardo de L Monkman, J. W. 1 Morrison & Co., 1 Beebe, C. G. Mossrs

Nelson, Geo. Kerr 1 Bisset, Chas. H. 2 Notying, A. Blanchard, A. 1 1 O'Grady, Mrs M. 1 Olga, Miss 1 read.O'Meagher.W.H. Owen, John

Oxley, H. Chun Tak, C. Cockburn, Col. Palmer, J. A. Paton, Capt. G. 1 Dammann, Mons.1 Davidson John R.1 Perks, Mrs Davur Peston- 19 Arthur J. jee Framjee Pollard, Mr Poret, Dr Benito

Dias, Ignacio Dancan, C. Redmond, D. S. Remedios, H. F. 2 Edgar, E. L. Richards, Wm. H. 1 Robertson, John 2 Farquhargon, Rodrigues, Fairhurst, Mrs Domingo Fletcher, Angus 1 regd. Rorke, Sir Wm.

Rosenberg, Marie 1 regd. Ruchwald, Leo-} Ruchwaldy, L. Gardner, C. F. 1 Scott & Co., Gordon, G.

Messrs W. R. Górdon, W. F.) F. (Major) Shang Tung. Braham, Mrs. rattan maker Shepperd, Capt. Green, W. Siran, Monar. Snowdeal, Hannan, Robert Wm. H. Spiteri, Joseph High Cheeang Stevenson, A.

regd. St. John, Miss Hitchcock, F. A. 4 Hoeflich, Ernest 1 Taylor, R. Hutchinson, F.C. 1 Teong Chie & Co.1 Thomas, John

Veasy, Miss M. E. A. Kemsley, Thos. Khilury, M. Vernon, Miss M. 1 Konlez, Paul Walker, E. R. Walker, James

Walker, Thomas Lewis, Benj. S. 1 Welman, T. H. Wilson, Tom. Wingfield, H. Macandrew, J. F. 1 Winne, Mr Wolkolds, W. Macpherson, Wolton, Joseph

For Merchant Ships

Yew Seak Mok 1 regd.

Lets. Pape,

Lallah Rook Leading Wind Letty Gales Loiterer Lord Macaulay Madanzar, s.s.

Mamintonia. Mr 1

Madura Balgownie Maipu Manchester Mary Whitridge Matago McNear Monkohester No correspondence will be forwarded by | Carrizal

> Paraguay, 5.5 Charlie Palmer 1 Charlotte An-Penrith Ohristian McAueland City of Berlin Polynesia Commissary Craig Ewan L Presto

Pride of the Waar 2 E. P. Bouverie Prince of Wales 1 1 Rohtan Edward May 2 Roving Sailor Elizabeth **Dougal**l Elizabeth Nicholson

Sarah Nicholson 1 Sir Robert Parkes 1 Spirit of the Age 2 St. Elmo Star of China Star of Jamaica 19 Sunbeam

Sydenh**a**m Syringa 2 Trelevan Family I Unanima

Vanadig Ville de Lille Hannah & Mary Warrior Hibernia, s.s. William Fruing 1 Ida F. Taylor

4 Wm. Phillips Wm. Turner Woodhall regd.Woodlark Yamora

Lete. Pap. Nassau Victor Emanuel 5 Books, etc. without Covers.

For H. M. Ships.

Alabaster & Co.'s Price List. Amsterdamsche Courant. Bain Brothers & Co., p.c. Cassell's Magazine. Catalogues of Tes. Central Blatt. C. Zoebeli & Co.'s p.c. Der Freischlitz.

Die Gartelande. Die Heimat. Dr. Theodor Schnichardt Chemische Fee Field, Bist March. Figaro. Gaceta de Madrid. Graphic, 14th April, 5th May. Illustrated Australian News, Dec. 20. James Allan Tubes Tel. Code. Journal of Chemical Society. Monatsschrift für den Orient. Newcastle Weekly Chronicle. Nieueve Rotterdamsche Courant. Pall Mall Budget. Queen, The, April 7, 1877. Sample of Bram Powder.

Song Book for Social Circle. Steamship Circular (H. E. Moss') Sunday at Home. Times.

Uper Land und Meer. Vecauge Preiscourant. Weshenschrift,

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloong shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival	I INTERPRET OF AUGUST.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							•	
Adria	2 h	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	June 2	2 Ah Yon		,
Amboto	7 b	Brown	Brit. str.			1 Meyer & Co.	Shanghal	Wanchai Pier
Bellona	5 h	Ahrens	Ger. str.	689	June 2	2 Wm. Pustau & Co.		'
Carisbrooke		Scott	Brit. str.	986	June 2	2 Bun Hing		
Cheang Hock Klan	2 c	Webb	Brit, str.			1 Soon Cheong & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-day
Cyphrenes	1	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	June 2	OGibb, Livingston & Co.	Saigon	
Dale		Thompson	Brit, str.		,	8 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	at daylight
Emuy		Blanco	Span, str.	•		3 Remedios & Co.	***************************************	McD.'s Slip
Galatea Managara		Ropme	Ger. str.			2 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	
Mecca Namoa		Johnson	Brit. str.			9 Hop Kee & Co.	Maria Davida	A 32 A con The also
Penedo		Punchard	Brit, str.			1 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Ab'deen Dock
<del>_</del> • ·		Cain	Brit. str.	1		6 A. McG. Heaton	Manila	To-day
State of Louisiana		Cooper	Brit, str.			2 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	
Thales		Johnston Coles	Brit, str. Brit, str.	1 "		9 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		K'loong Dook
Volga		Rolland •	Brit, str. Fch, str.	1 -		9 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Washi	1	Hunter	Brit, str.	4		Messageries Maritimes 9 Landstein & Co.	Hollow	To-day
W. Cores de Vries		Welner	Brit, str.			Hok Moh Leong	LAVALIOTI	
Yевло	1	Ashton	Brit, str.	1	·	3 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	26th, noon
Yungohing		Gibbon	Ohi, str.	661	June 2	2 C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Sailing Vessels		•						
A. E. Vidal		Schreiker	Ger. bge.	420	June 1	7 Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	Cleared
A. S. Davis		Ford	Amer. sh.		June 1	9 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Anazi		Hill	Brit, bqe.	468		4 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Bianca Pertica	2 0	Taneredi	Ital. bqe.		ı <b>-</b>	2 Landstein & Co.		
Brennero	4 k	Buzzolini	Ital. bqe.	784		Carlowitz & Co.		
Brown Brothers	1 0	Goodell	Amer. sh.	I	2	P. & O. S. N. Co.		1
Canton Com Home		Knudsen	Siam. ah.	1 7 .		2 Chinese	1	
Cap Horn		Möller	Ger. bge.	401	June 2	2 Wm. Pustau & Co.	•	1
Cheng Soon Chinaman	2 D	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.		P	Ohinese	F 1	
Daphne		McKenzie	Brit. bqe.	•	1·	Russell & Co.	London	Wanakai Dian
Dauphine		Arendrup Lelionnais	Brit, sh.	1 ·	June 1	3 Meyer & Co.	****************	Wanchai Pier
Diamant		Ackemann	Fch. bg. Ger. bge.			8 Order 5 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Washam	Jardine's Slip Cleared
Fleetwing	, ,	Guest	! . · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.		7 Olyphant & Co.	Foothow New York	Olearen
Formosa		Hyland	Amer. sh. Brit. bqe.	4		Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Ab'deen Dook
Friedrich Porthes		Kayser	Ger. bge.	1		4 Siemssen & Co.	San Plancingo	TO MACH TOOK
Gryfe.		Roberts	Brit. sh.			Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Harriet N. Carlton		Harkness	Amer, bqe,			9 Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Hannah Law		Greig	Brit. sh.	1 '		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Highlander		Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1	May 1	Nogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	_
Hongkong	1	Oom	Ger. 3m. so.		May 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Foodhow	Cleared
lris -	4 c	Rüter	Ger, bge,	506	May 1	8 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Touron	Cleared
Kandanohauer II.		Zeeth	Dut. sh.	1114	June 1	6 Melchers & Co.		
Leicester	8 h	Uadd <b>y</b>	Brit, sh.	1809	May 2	4 Order		
Lizzio H.		Babson	Amer, bqe.	896	June	Melchera & Co.		•
Loiterer	8.h		Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 1	Insurance Cos.	<u>.</u> .	
Marie Louise	2 c	Guiboux	Fch. bqe.	425	June 2	2 Carlowitz & Co.		
Matchless	8 c	Dawes	Amer. sh.	1198	June 2	2 Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Qsaka 💮	8 c	Lowe	Brit. bge.	527	June 1	B Meyer & Co.		
Palestine	3 c	Scocroft	Brit. bqe.	598	June	5 Melchers & Co.		<b> </b>
Panola	3 k	Lunt.	Am. 3m. sc.	597	June	4 Kin∙tye-loong		
Polynesia .	2 k	Schwauer	Ger. sh,	985	June 1	6 Siemssen & Co.		1
Robt. Henderson	[2 c]	Gunn	Brit, bqe.	558	June	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Roderick Hay	4 k	Nicolson	Brit, bqe,	290	June	3 Uhinese		
Rosina (	3 k	Hansen	Am. 3m. so.	406	Feb. 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	**************	For Sale
Rotterdam	3 k	Dik	Dut, bqe.	760	May 2	5 Melchers & Co.		
Stanfield	4 k	Dudley	Brit. bge.	576	June 1	6 Urder		
Stracathro	.40	Millar	Brit, sh.	1159	May 1	8 Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Thomas Lord	S C	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April 1	2 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	· ·
Trelevan Family	D K	Brown	Brit. soh.		June	9 Chinese		1
Viotory	OK	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	June 1	Ohinese	Tientsin	-
AOTMAHW								
Bombay	.	Smith	Brit. str.	749	Mav	9 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
27744 PG T	. 7		1 a a 44 H 14 14 1		<b>-</b>	VITT WE VERMEATE VUI	1	, .
Heironimus		Blehl	Ger. bge.	425	June 2	1 Wieler & Co		

### Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	Н. Р.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Curlew Hart Loi Tay Mecance Moorhen Patino Victor Emanuel	5 k 6 h 2 c 6 k 6 h K. D.	British British Annameit British British Spanish British	gun vessel gun vessel gunboat military hospital gunboat transport Commodore's fiag-ship	774 465 1200 2591 420 1200 3087	3 4  4	160 120  60	May 4 May 6 June 9 May 28 Feb. 23	E. J. Church H. N. Hood M. Letreire  John Hope Rapello Commodore Watson

HONGKO	NG, M	ACAO AND STEAMERS	CANTON RIVER	CHIN	•	n-vess aters		CANTON
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners,	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Fame Fei Wan Ichang Kin Shan Kin Kiang Lintin Powan Saada Sir J. Jeejeebhoy Spark White Cloud Yotsai	117 700 457 617 69 1890 37 101 140 280 180	Stopani Martin Cary Benning, T. Lefevre Hoyland Benning, A. Browne	H. & W'poa Dock Co. Capt. Sands Butterfield and Swire H., C. & M. S. boat Co. H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. P. & O. S. N. Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong	An-lan Chen-jui Ching-po Ching-zing Chun-hai Peng-chou-hai Quong-on Shen-chi Sui-tsing Tching-tsing Tien-po Wing-po	431 28 150 230 600 180 150 150 600	71 :: :6535 ::663	400 60 60	J. Godsil E. F. Collins Wan Lum Wan E. Choy A. Fry Li Ping Tye H. Wade Stewart Bessard C. De Longueville Lam Man Wo

yoouhow shipping in port. Jule 18, 1877. Merchant stramers.	SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR. June 16, 1877. MERCHANT STEAMERS.	MERCHART STEAMERS, Soochow American Ta-yeu-fung American Teheran British
conquest for Wenchow  Delta British steamer  Famma British steamer  Fleurs Castle for London  For Hongkong  For London  Tiking for London	*Amazone French Chinese Chinese Diomed for London Europe British Francois I. French Fusiyama Chinese Glengyle for London	Tunsin  MERCHART SAILING VESSELS.  Albert Victor  Alma  Carrington  Charley  Fitzroy  British barque  for London
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.  for Melbourne for Dunedin German barque Rhoda for Sydney Wm. Manson for Australia Woollahra for Shanghai	H. O. Orsted Danish Han-kwang Chinese Hanyang British Honan Chinese Klang-platt Chinese Kiang-wae Chinese Lee Yuen Chinese Nanking American Phingpo British	Forward Ho H. Bremer John Milton Fohn Nicholson Katle Flickinger Lady Bowen Lauderdale Lunan Oceania  for London German schooner British ship American barque British barque British barque British barque British barque
Men-or-wan. Mongulto Dritish gunbont	*Ningpo British Sin Nansing British  * Since left port, or arrived at Harghang.	Thermopyles British ship Vests American barque Windhoves jer London

HONGKUNG MARKET PRICES.	Chilles, Dried, catty 100
Corrected to Saturday, June 28, 1877.  At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.	,, Mixed, ,, 70 60
At 1110 Cash per Donay Blexican, Price. Bighesi. Lowest.	,, Red, ,, 160 — Indian Corn, each 20 —
Butcher Meat.	Curry Stuff, English, . catty 40 30
Butcher Meat. Bacon, English, lb. 450 400	Egg Plant, 30 20 Garlie, (bulb) dried, 40 30
,, Ame. Sugar cured ,, 300 250	Ginger, , 30 20
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, oy. 160 140	Greens, White , 10 —
Beef Corned, catty 150 140	,, Winter course ,, 20 15 "Horse Radish," S'hal, ,, 300 250
,, Roast, ,, 150 140	Lettuce, Chinese 30 20
,, Soup, ,, 100 90 ,, Steak, ,, 160 150	,, English, head 10 —
Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50	Mushroom, dried, catty 750 650
,, Tongue, fresh, each 275 250 corned 320 300	Onions, Bombay ,, 60 50
,, ,, corned,, 320 300 ,, Head, ,, 600 500	Parsley Chinaga on co
,, Heart, ,, 150 140	, English, bunch 10 5
,, Hump, Salt ,, 110 100 50 40	Californian 00 or
, Kidneys, ,, 60 50	,, Californian, . ,, 80 25 ,, Sweet, . ,, 12 10
,, Tail, ,, 100 90	Pumpkins, ,, 20 15
Tulna (undeasead) satty 50 40	
Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400	,
Hams, American, . lb. 300 280	Sesamum,
,, Chinese, ,, 180 170 ,, English , 360 340	Common of go
Mutton Chop, 190 180	Squash, bottle 20
, Leg, , 190 180 , Shoulder, , 140 130	Taro (U Tau) 20 —
,, Shoulder,	Tomatoes, 90 50 Turnips, Salt, 20 15
Pigs' Chitlings, catty 60 50	., Chinese catty 15 10
,, Fest, ,, 100 90 ,, Fry, , 110 100	Vegetable Marrow, 20
,, Fry, ,, 110 100 ,, Head, ,, 90 80	Water Cress, bunch 20 10
,, Heart, . each 60 50	
,, Kidneya, ,, 80 70 ,, Liver, lb. 100 80	Aleurites
Pork, Chop,	
, Corned, , , 130 120	,, Californian, 250
, Leg, , 150 140 , Fat or Lard, , 110 100	Bananas, fragrant Punti, ,, 80 25
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set 840 820	120
,, Heart, . each 50 40	Currants, bottle 400 850
Sucking Pigs,	. 1b. 200 160
Veal, catty 140 120	
Poultry.	Ground Nuts, catty 40 30
Oapons,	Lemons, , 150 140
Eggs, Hen dos. 100	., Green, ., 100 90 Lichees, Dried, ., 200 180
, Duck , , 100	,, Green, . ,, 60 50
Fowls,	Loong Ngan, Dwled, . ,, 500 400
Geese, ,, 120 110	Mangoes, Manila, each 60 — ,, Anam, ,, 50 —
Pharmanta Canton pair \$1.80	,, Canton, green, catty 60 -
Pheasants, Canton, pair \$1.80 — Pigeons, each 150 140	Mangosteen, each 20 — Musk Melons, 80 —
Quail, ,, 150	Olives, green, Puntl, catty 60 -
Rabbita, ,, 700 500 Turkeys, Cock, catty 700 655	Oranges, (Coolie) Chang ,, 150 120 ,, (Mand.) coolie , 200 —
STANIES STANIES INC. UNIV.	,, (Mand.) coolle ,, 200
" Hen, " 500 450	Papaw,
" Hen. " 500 450 Fish.	Papaw, ,, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet, ,, 100 80
Jish. Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300	Papaw, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet, 100 80 Pears, Nanking, 300 —
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300  Bream, catty 70 60  Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150	Papaw, 150 180 Péaches, Sweet, 100 80 Pears, Nanking, 300 — , Punti, 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30
### Hen, 500 450    Fish.     Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300     Bream, catty 70 60     Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150     Crabs, catty 300 90     Codd   Fish   Fish   Catty   Codd     Codd   Fish   Catty   Codd   Catty   Catty	Papaw,        150       180         Péaches, Sweet,        100       80         Pears, Nanking,        300       —          Punti,        70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       catty       30       20
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300  Bream, catty 70 60  Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150	Papaw,        150       180         Péaches, Sweet,        100       80         Pears, Nanking,        300       —          Punti,        70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       catty       30       20          fragrant        40       30
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, , , 110 90 Dace, , , 90 70 Eels, Congor , , 90 80	Papaw, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet, 100 80 Pears, Nanking, 300 —  ,, Punti, 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30 Plantains, common catty 30 20 ,, fragrant 40 30 Plums, Dark-red, 50 40 ,, Yellow, 40 30
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor , 90 80 ,, Yellow ,, 140 120	Papaw, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet, 100 80 Pears, Nanking, 300 —  ,, Punti, 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30 Plantains, common catty 30 20 ,, fragrant 1, 40 30 Plums, Dark-red, 1, 50 40 ,, Yellow, 40 30 ,, Green, 40 30
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor , 90 80 ,, Yellow , 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large , 110 100	Papaw,       150       180         Péaches, Sweet,       100       80         Pears, Nanking,       300       —         , Punti,       70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       catty       30       20         , fragrant       40       30         Plums, Dark-red,       50       40         , Yellow,       40       30         Prunes, Dried,       bottle       300       250         Raisins, Muscatel,       bottle       750       600
Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor , 90 80 ,, Yellow , 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large , 110 100 ,, Small , 80 70	Papaw,       150       180         Péaches, Sweet,       100       80         Pears, Nanking,       300       —         , Punti,       70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       catty       30       20         , fragrant       40       30         Plums, Dark-red,       50       40         , Yellow,       40       30         Prunes, Dried,       bottle       300       250         Raisins, Muscatel,       bottle       750       600         , 1b       290       150
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small , 80 70 Frogs, 160 150	Papaw,       150       180         Péaches, Sweet,       100       80         Pears, Nanking,       300       —         , Punti,       70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       eatty       30       20         , fragrant       40       30         Plums, Dark-red,       50       40         , Yellow,       40       30         , Green,       40       30         Prunes, Dried,       bottle       300       250         Raisins, Muscatel,       bottle       750       600         , Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty       70       50
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 90 80 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small 90 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 90 80 Herrings, 100 80	Papaw,       ,       150       180         Péaches, Sweet,       ,       100       80         Pears, Nanking,       ,       300       —         ,       Punti,       ,       70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       catty       30       20         ,       fragrant       ,       50       40         ,       fragrant       ,       60       40         ,       Yellow,       ,       40       30         ,       Green,       ,       40       30         Prunes, Dried,       bottle       300       250         Raisins, Muscatel,       bottle       750       600         ,       1b       200       150         Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty       70       50         Sugar Cane,       stick       50       30         Tamarinds,       catty       60       50
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor , 90 80 , Yellow , 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large , 110 100 , Small , 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, , 220 180 Herrings, , 100 80	Papaw,       150       180         Péaches, Sweet,       100       80         Pears, Nanking,       300       —         , Punti,       70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       catty       30       20         , fragrant       , 60       40       30         Plums, Dark-red,       , 50       40       30         , Yellow,       , 40       30         Prunes, Dried,       bottle       300       250         Raisins, Muscatel,       bottle       750       600         , 1b       200       150         Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty       70       50         Sugar Cane,       stick       50       30         Tamarinds,       catty       60       50         Walnuts,       , 110       100
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor , 90 80 , Yellow , 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large , 110 100 , Small , 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, , 220 180 Herrings, , 100 80	Papaw,       150       180         Péaches, Sweet,       100       80         Pears, Nanking,       300       —         , Punti,       70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       catty       30       20         , fragrant       40       30         Plums, Dark-red,       50       40         , Yellow,       40       30         Prunes, Dried,       bottle       300       250         Raisins, Muscatel,       bottle       750       600         1b.       200       150         Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty       70       50         Sugar Cane,       stick       50       30         Tamarinds,       catty       60       50         Walnuts,       110       100         Water Chesnuts, Canton       60       50         Water Melon,       30       —
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 190 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small , 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 220 180 Herrings, 100 80 , smoked box \$1.00 — Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, 120 Lobsters, 130 120	Papaw,       150       180         Péaches, Sweet,       100       80         Pears, Nanking,       300       —         ,, Punti,       70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       catty       30       20         ,, fragrant       40       30         Plums, Dark-red,       50       40         ,, Yellow,       40       30         Prunes, Dried,       bottle       300       250         Raisins, Muscatel,       bottle       750       600         1b.       200       150         Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty       70       50         Sugar Cane,       stick       50       30         Tamarinds,       catty       60       50         Walnuts,       110       100         Water Chesnuts, Canton       60       50         Water Melon,       30       —         Miscellaneous.       -
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 ,, Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 ,, Small , 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 170 80 Herrings, 100 80 Labrus, catty 100 90 Labrus, 140 120 Lobsters, 130 120 Mackerel, 100 90	Papaw,       150       180         Péaches, Sweet,       100       80         Pears, Nanking,       300       —         ,, Punti,       70       50         Pine-apples, Punti       each       40       30         Plantains, common       eaty       30       20         ,, fragrant       40       30       40         Plums, Dark-red,       50       40       40         , Yellow,       40       30       40         ,, Green,       40       30       250         Raisins, Dried,       bottle       300       250         Raisins, Muscatel,       bottle       750       60         Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty       70       50         Sugar Cane,       stick       50       30         Tamarinds,       catty       60       50         Walnuts,       110       100         Water Chesnuts, Canton       60       50         Water Melon,       30       —         Miscellaneous.       Allspice, Chinese       bottle       200       —
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small , 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 100 80 Herrings, 100 80 , smoked box \$1.00 — Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, 120 100 Mango Fish, 120 100 Mango Fish, 120 100 Mullet, 70 60	Papaw, Péaches, Sweet, Péaches, Sweet, Pears, Nanking, Punti, Punti, Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30 Plantains, common catty 30 20 plantains, common catty 40 30 Plums, Dark-red, press, Yellow, press, Dried, press, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Pottle Pot
Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 100 80 , smoked box \$1.00 — Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, 140 120 Mackerel, 100 90 Mango Fish, 120 100 Mullet, 70 60 Parrot Fish, 180 160	Papaw, Péaches, Sweet, Péaches, Sweet, Pears, Nanking, Punti, Punti, Pine-apples, Punti P
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small , 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 100 80 Herrings, 100 80 Live Fish, 140 120 Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, 140 120 Mackerel, 100 90 Mango Fish, 120 100 Mullet, 70 60 Mullet, 70 60	Papaw, Peaches, Sweet, Pears, Nanking, Punti, Punti, Pine-apples, Punti Plantains, common Plantains, common Plums, Dark-red, Pears, Prunes, Poried, Prunes, Pr
Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, , 110 90 Dace, , 90 70 Eels, Congor , 90 80 , Yellow , 140 120 File Fish, , 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large , 110 100 , Small , 80 70 Frogs, , 160 150 Garoupa, , 220 180 Herrings, , 100 80 Labrus, catty 100 90 Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, , 140 120 Mackerel, , 130 120 Mango Fish, , 120 100 Mullet, , 70 60 Parrot Fish, , 180 160 Perch, , 90 80 Pomfret, , 160 140  Pomfret, , 160 140	Papaw, Péaches, Sweet, Péars, Nanking, Pears, Nanking, Punti, Punti, Pine-apples, Punti Plantains, common Plantains, common Plums, Dark-red, Pellow, Pellow, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Papaw, Prunes, Dried, Pottle Pot
Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, 1b. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 100 80 Herrings, 100 80 Labrus, 100 90 Labrus, 100 90 Mango Fish, 120 100 Mullet, 100 90 Mango Fish, 100 100 Mullet, 100 90 Mango Fish, 100 90 Mango Fish, 100 100 Mullet, 100 90 Mango Fish, 100 100 Mullet, 100 90 Mango Fish, 100 90	Papaw, Peaches, Sweet, Pears, Nanking, Pears, Nanking, Punti, Punti, Pine-apples, Punti Plantains, common Plantains, common Plums, Dark-red, Perens, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Papaw, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Punti Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Prunes, Dried, Pottle Pott
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, ,90 70 Eels, Congor ,90 80 ,, Yellow ,140 120 File Fish, ,90 80 Fresh Fish, Large ,110 100 ,, Small ,80 70 Frogs, ,160 150 Garoupa, ,220 180 Herrings, ,100 80 Labrus, ,100 90 Labrus, ,100 90 Live Fish, ,140 120 Mackerel, ,100 90 Mango Fish, ,120 100 Mullet, ,70 60 Parrot Fish, ,180 160 Perch, ,90 80 Prawns, ,100 100 Ray, ,100 90	Papaw, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet, 100 80 Pears, Nanking, 100 80 Pears, Nanking, 100 80 Pine-apples, Punti 100 80 Pine-apples, Punti 100 80 Plantains, common 100 20 Plantains, common 100 20 Plantains, common 100 20 Plantains, common 100 20 Plums, Dark-red, 100 40 Plums, Dark-red, 100 40 Prunes, Dried, 100 250 Raisins, Muscatel, 100 150 Sugar Cane, 100 150 Sugar Cane, 100 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton 100 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton 100 60 50 Water Melon, 100 1500 Barley, 100 1600 1500 Barley, 100 1600 1500 Barley, 100 1000 Candied Orange Peel, 100 1000 Cheese, American, 100 1000 Cheese, American, 100 1000 Cheese, American, 100 1000
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 190 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 160 150 Garoupa, 170 100 80 Herrings, 170 80 Live Fish, 170 90 Live Fish, 170 90 Mango Fish, 180 160 Parrot Fish, 180 160 Parwus, 180 120 Prawus, 190 90 Ray, 190 90 Ray	Papaw, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet, 100 80 Pears, Nanking, 300 — ,, Punti, 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30 Plantains, common eatty 30 20 ,, fragrant 40 30 Plums, Dark-red, 50 40 ,, Yellow, 40 30 Prunes, Dried, bottle 300 250 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 ,, 1b, 200 150 Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 70 50 Sugar Cane, stick 50 30 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 60 50 Water Melon, 30 —  Miscellaneous. Alispice, Chinese bottle 200 —  Miscellaneous. Alispice, Chinese bottle 200 —  Miscellaneous. Alispice, Chinese bottle 200 —  Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, 150 700 Capers, 750 700 Cheese, American, 150 1000 Cheese, American, 150 1000 Cheese, American, 150 1000 Cheese, American, 150 1000 Cheese, American, 150 1600 Climanon, catty 300 250
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, ,90 70 Eels, Congor ,90 80 ,, Yellow ,140 120 File Fish, Large ,110 100 ,, Small ,, 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, ,920 180 Herrings, ,100 80 Live Fish, 140 120 Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, ,100 90 Mango Fish, ,100 100 Salt Fish, ,100 90 Salt Fish, ,110 90 Salt Fish, ,110 90 Salt Fish, ,110 90 Salt Fish, ,110 100	Papaw, 150 180 Pears, Sweet, 100 80 Pears, Nanking, 300 —  ,, Punti, 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30 Plantains, common eatty 30 20  ,, fragrant , 40 30 Plums, Dark-red, , 50 40  ,, Yellow, , 40 30 Prunes, Dried, bottle 300 250 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600  ;, lb. 200 150 Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 70 50 Sugar Cane, stick 50 30 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Wainuts, , 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 60 50 Water Melon, , 30 —  Miscellaneous.  Allaplee, Chinese bottle 200 —  Miscellaneous 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1500 1400 Butter, lb. 600 500 Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, , 250 220 Charcoal, picul 1080 1000 Cheese, American lb. 400 350 Cinnamon, eatty 300 250 Cilcon, , 160 150
### Hen,	Papaw, , 150 180 Peaches, Sweet, , 100 80 Pears, Nanking, , 300 — ,, Punti, , 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30 Plantains, common catty 30 20 ,, fragrant , 40 30 Plums, Dark-red, , 50 40 ,, Yellow, , , 40 30 Prunes, Dried, bottle 300 250 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 , 1b. 200 150 Salisbury Seeds, Fak-kwo, catty 70 50 Sugar Cane, stick 50 30 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, , 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 60 50 Water Melon, , 30 —  Miscellansous. Alispice, Chinese bottle 200 — , English , 750 500 Barley, plcul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1500 1400 Bran, picul 1500 1400 Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 ,, Lemon , , 750 700 Capers, , 250 220 Charcoal, plcul 1080 1000 Cheese, American, lb. 400 350 Cinnamon, catty 300 250 Citron, , 160 150 Cloves, , 700 500 Coccoanut Oil, bottle 180 150
#Ish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, ,90 70 Eels, Congor ,90 80 ,, Yellow ,140 120 File Fish, ,90 80 Fresh Fish, Large ,110 100 ,, Small ,80 70 Frogs, ,160 150 Garoupa, ,220 180 Herrings, ,100 80 Labrus, ,amoked box \$1.00 — Labrus, ,amoked box \$1.00 — Labrus, ,amoked box \$1.00 — Mango Fish, ,120 100 Mango Fish, ,120 100 Mango Fish, ,120 100 Mango Fish, ,140 120 Parrot Fish, ,140 120 Prawns, ,100 90 Ray, ,100 90 Ray, ,100 90 Ray, ,100 90 Salt Fish, ,110 90 Salt Fish, ,110 90 Shrimps, ,110 80	Papaw,
#Ish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, ,90 70 Eels, Congor ,90 80 , Yellow ,140 120 File Fish, ,90 80 Fresh Fish, Large ,110 100 ,, Small ,, 80 70 Frogs, ,160 150 Garoupa, ,220 180 Herrings, ,100 80 Live Fish, ,140 120 Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, ,140 120 Mackerel, ,100 90 Mango Fish, ,100 100 Salt Fish, ,100 90 Salt Fish, ,100 90 Salt Fish, ,100 90 Shark, young ,110 50 Skate, ,100 50	Papaw, , 150 180 Peaches, Sweet, , 100 80 Pears, Nanking, , 300 — ,, Punti, , 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30 Plantains, common catty 30 20 ,, fragrant , 40 30 Plums, Dark-red, , 50 40 ,, Yellow, , , 40 30 Prunes, Dried, bottle 300 250 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 , 1b. 200 150 Salisbury Seeds, Fak-kwo, catty 70 50 Sugar Cane, stick 50 30 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, , 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 60 50 Water Melon, , 30 —  Miscellansous. Alispice, Chinese bottle 200 — , English , 750 500 Barley, plcul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1500 1400 Bran, picul 1500 1400 Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 ,, Lemon , , 750 700 Capers, , 250 220 Charcoal, plcul 1080 1000 Cheese, American, lb. 400 350 Cinnamon, catty 300 250 Citron, , 160 150 Cloves, , 700 500 Coccoanut Oil, bottle 180 150
#Ish. Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Rels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 90 80 Herrings, 100 80 Live Fish, 100 90 Live Fish, 100 90 Live Fish, 100 90 Mange Fish, 100 90 Mange Fish, 100 90 Mange Fish, 100 90 Mange Fish, 100 90 Ray, 100 90 Ray, 100 100 Ray, 100 90 Shrimps, 110 90 Shrimps, 110 80 Shrimps, 110 80 Shark, young 110 80 Shrimps, 110 80 Sharper, 120 120 Snipe Fish, 120 120	Papaw,
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 1 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 , Small 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 91 100 80 Live Fish, 110 90 Live Fish, 110 90 Mango Fish, 110 90 Mango Fish, 110 100 Mullet, 110 90 Mango Fish, 120 100 Mullet, 110 90 Mango Fish, 110 100 Mullet, 110 90 Ray, 110 100 Ray, 110 100 Ray, 110 100 Ray, 110 100 Salt Fish, 110 90 Salt Fish, 110 90 Shark, young 110 50 Shark, young 110 50 Shark, young 110 50 Shark, young 110 50 Shark, 110 90 Shark, 110 80 Shark, 110 90 Shark, 110 80 Shar	Papaw,
#IRh. Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, , , 90 70 Eels, Congor , 90 80 , Yellow , 140 120 File Fish, 1 , 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large , 110 100 , Small , 80 70 Frogs, , 160 150 Garoupa, , 220 180 Herrings, , 100 80 Live Fish, , 140 120 Labrus, , amoked box \$1.00 — Labrus, , smoked box \$1.00 — Labrus, , 100 90 Live Fish, , 140 120 Mange Fish, , 120 100 Mange Fish, , 160 160 Parrot Fish, , 180 160 Parrot Fish, , 180 160 Parrot Fish, , 180 160 Parrot Fish, , 160 140  Prawns, , 300 200 Ray, , 70 60 Rock Fish, , 110 90 Salt Fish, , 110 90 Shark, young , 110 50 Shark, young , 110 50 Shark, young , 110 50 Shark, young , 120 110 Shark, Fish, , 120 100 Shark, young , 110 50 Shark, young , 110 50 Shark, Fish, , 120 100 Tench, , 160 100 Tench, , 160 100	Papaw,
#IRh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Bace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 Tile Fish, 100 90 Tile Fish, 100 90 Tile Fish, 100 90 Trogs, 100 150 Garoupa, 100 80 Trogs, 100 150 Garoupa, 100 90 Live Fish, 100 90 Live Fish, 100 90 Live Fish, 100 90 Mango Fish, 100 90 Mullet, 100 90 Ray, 100 100 Ray, 100 100 Ray, 100 100 Ray, 100 100 Salt Fish, 100 90 Shrimps, 110 80 Shark, young 110 80 Shark, young 110 80 Sharper, 120 100 Tench, 100 100 Tench,	Papaw,
Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Kels, Congor 90 80 ,, Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 ,, Small 80 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 920 180 Herrings, 100 80 Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, 140 120 Labrus, catty 100 90 Mango Fish, 100 90 Salt Fish, 100 90 Salt Fish, 100 90 Salt Fish, 100 90 Shark, young 110 — Shark, young 110 — Shark, young 110 Shark, young 110 — Shark, young 110 — Shark, young 110 Shark, 100 100 Tench, 100 100 Tench, 100 110 Turtles, Small 100 350 White Batt, 100 350 White Batt, 100 350	Papaw,
Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 File Fish, 190 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 170 100 80 Labrus, 180 100 90 Live Fish, 190 80 Mango Fish, 190 80 Mango Fish, 190 80 Parrot Fish, 190 80 Parrot Fish, 190 80 Parrot Fish, 190 90 Mullet, 70 60 Parrot Fish, 190 80 Pomíret, 190 90 Ray, 70 60 Rock Fish, 100 90 Salt Fish, 100 90 Shark, young 110 — Shrimps, 110 80 Shark, 90 80 Sharboo Shoots, catty 90 80 Beans, sprout, 190 80 Beans, sprout, 190 80	Papaw,
#IRIN.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 , Yellow 140 120 File Fish, 190 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 160 150 Garoupa, 160 150 Garoupa, 160 150 Mackerel, 100 90 Librus, catty 100 90 Librus, 140 120 Mango Fish, 120 100 Mullet, 70 60 Parrot Fish, 180 160 Parrot Fish, 190 80 Pomfret, 160 140 Prawns, 300 200 Ray, 70 60 Rock Fish, 110 90 Salt Fish, 110 90 Salt Fish, 110 90 Shark, young 110 — Shrimps, 110 80 Skate, 120 100 Tench, 160 100 Tench, 16	Papaw,
Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, ,90 70 Eels, Congor ,90 80 ,, Yellow ,140 120 File Fish, Large ,110 100 Fresh Fish, Large ,110 100 ,, Small ,, 80 70 Brogs, ,160 150 Garoupa, ,100 80 ,, smoked box \$1.00 — Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, ,140 120 Lobsters, ,130 120 Mango Fish, ,100 30 Mango Fish, ,100	Papaw,
### Figh, Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 800 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 180 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Bace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 70 Eels, Congor 90 80 70 File Fish, 140 120 File Fish, 140 120 File Fish, 140 120 70 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 160	Papaw,
### Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 180 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace,, 90 70 Eels, Congor, 90 80 ,, Yellow, 140 120 File Fish,, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large, 110 100 ,, Small, 80 70 Frogs,, 160 150 Garoupa,, 220 180 Herrings,, 100 80 Labrus,, 100 90 Live Fish,, 140 120 Mackerel,, 140 120 Mango Fish,, 120 100 Mullet,, 70 60 Parcot Fish,, 180 160 Perch,, 180 160 Perch,, 180 160 Perch,, 180 160 Perch,, 180 160 Parws,, 180 160 Parws,, 180 160 Parws,, 180 160 Parks,, 180 160 Parks,, 180 160 Parks,, 180 160 Salt Fish,, 180 160 Shark, young, 110 100 Shark, young, 110 100 Shrimps,, 110 90 Sharks,, 120 100 Shrimps,, 110 90 Sharks,, 120 100 Shrimps,, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Shrimps,, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Shrimps,, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Sharks, young, 110 100 Shrimps,, 120 100 Sharks, young, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Sharks, young, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Shrimps,, 120 100 Sharks, young, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Shrimps,, 120 100 Sharks, young, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Sharks, young, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Sharks, young, 110 80 Sharks,, 120 100 Shrimps,, 120 100 Shrimps,	Papaw,
Figh.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 180 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, , , 90 70 Eels, Congor , , 90 80 , Yellow , 140 120 File Fish, 1, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large , , 110 100 , , Small , , 80 70 Frogs, , , 160 150 Garoupa, , , 220 180 Herrings, , , 100 80 Labrus, , catty 100 90 Live Fish, , , , 140 120 Mango Fish, , , , , 120 100 Mullet, , , , 70 60 Parsot Fish, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Papaw,
### Fish,  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 180 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Rels, Congor 90 80  Fresh Fish, Large 110 100  Fresh Fish, Large 110 100  Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 170 100 80  Herrings, 170 100 80  Labrus, catty 100 90 Live Fish, 170 100 90 Live Fish, 170 100 90 Mango Fish, 170 100 90 Mango Fish, 170 100 90 Mullet, 70 60 Parrot Fish, 180 160 Perch, 90 80 Pomfret, 160 140  Frawns, 160 140  Frawns, 170 60 Ray, 170 60 Parrot Fish, 170 100 Salt Fish, 170 60 Parrot Fish, 180 160 Perch, 90 80 Pomfret, 170 60 Ray, 170 60 Rock Fish, 170 60 Rock Fish, 170 90 Salmon, Canton, 170 100 Shark, young 110 Shrimps, 110 80 Shrimps, 110 80 Shark, young 110 Shrimps, 110 80 Shrimps, 110 80 Shark, young 110 Shrimps, 110 80 Shr	Papaw,
Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 180 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Rels, Congor 90 80 70 Rels, Congor 90 80 70 File Fish, 140 120 File Fish, 160 150 Garoupa, 160 150 Ga	Papaw,
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 70 File Fish, 1, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 75 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 160 160 Frogs, 160 160 Frogs	Papaw,, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet,, 100 80 Pears, Nanking,, 300, punti,, 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti, 30 20 plantains, common, 40 30 Plantains, Dark-red,, 50 40 ,, fragrant, 40 30 Plums, Dark-red,, 50 40 ,, Yellow,, 40 30 Prunes, Dried, bottle, 800 250 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle, 750 600 ,,, 1b, 200 150 Saliabury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty, 70 50 Sugar Cane,, 50 50 Walnuts,, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton, 60 50 Water Melon,, 60 50 Water Melon,, 750 500 Barley,, plcul 1600 1500 Bran,, plcul 1600 1500 Butter,, 1b, 600 500 Candled Orange Peel, bettle, 750 700 Capers,, 250 220 Charcoal,, 100 100 Cheese, American,, 750 700 Cloves,, 100 150 Cloves,, 100 150 Clivon,, 160 150 Cloves,, 160 150 Clores,, 160
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Policy of the Fish, 110 90 Policy of the Fish, 110 90 Policy of the Fish, 110 100 Policy of the Fish, 190 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 Policy of the Fish, 190 80 Progs, 160 150 Garoupa, 160 150 Policy of the Fish, 160 160 Policy of the Fish, 160 160 Policy of the Fish, 160 140 Prawns, 160 160 Policy of the Fish, 160 160 Policy o	Papaw,, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet,, 100 80 Pears, Nanking,, 300 —, Punti,, 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti each 40 30 Plantains, common catty 30 20, fragrant, 40 30 Plums, Dark-red,, 50 40, Green,, 40 30 Prunes, Dried, bottle 300 250 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600,, 1b, 200 150 Saliabury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 70 50 Sugar Cane,, 50 50 Walnuts,, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton, 60 50 Water Melon,, 60 50 Water Melon,, 750 500 Barley,, picul 1600 1500 Bran,, picul 1600 1500 Butter,, 1b, 600 500 Candled Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers,, 250 220 Charcoal,, picul 1080 1000 Cheese, American,, 150 150 Cliron,, 160 150 Clores,, 160 250 S'Irewood,, 160 150 Clores,, 160 150 Clores,
### Fish.  Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300 Bream, catty 70 60 Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150 Crabs, catty 300 90 Cuttle Fish, 110 90 Dace, 90 70 Eels, Congor 90 70 File Fish, 1, 90 80 Fresh Fish, Large 110 100 75 Frogs, 160 150 Garoupa, 160 160 Frogs, 160 160 Frogs	Papaw,, 150 180 Peaches, Sweet,, 100 80 Pears, Nanking,, 300, punti,, 70 50 Pine-apples, Punti, 30 20 plantains, common, 40 30 Plantains, Dark-red,, 50 40 ,, fragrant, 40 30 Plums, Dark-red,, 50 40 ,, Yellow,, 40 30 Prunes, Dried, bottle, 800 250 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle, 750 600 ,,, 1b, 200 150 Saliabury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty, 70 50 Sugar Cane,, 50 50 Walnuts,, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton, 60 50 Water Melon,, 60 50 Water Melon,, 750 500 Barley,, plcul 1600 1500 Bran,, plcul 1600 1500 Butter,, 1b, 600 500 Candled Orange Peel, bettle, 750 700 Capers,, 250 220 Charcoal,, 100 100 Cheese, American,, 750 700 Cloves,, 100 150 Cloves,, 100 150 Clivon,, 160 150 Cloves,, 160 150 Clores,, 160